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GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Athenæum.

ON TOLERANCE.

BY the word *Tolerance* I mean to denote a private moral disposition, in contradistinction to that public principle which is usually implied by the term *toleration*, and which by custom has been almost appropriated to the policy observed with respect to religious differences. The latter word is by Dr. Johnson defined "allowance given to that which is not approved." To *tolerance* I would assign the more extended sense of *allowance to opinions and practices different from our own*; for, without any real disapprobation, mere difference is apt in untutored minds to call forth those expressions of contemptuous surprize which it is the office of the tolerant spirit to controul.

The foundation of this virtue is a rooted and habitual deference to the principle of equity, inculcating a temper readily to allow to others all the liberty which we assume to ourselves. To this it is practically important to add the habit of considering points of difference among mankind as things in which "much may be said on both sides;" for without such a habit, positiveness and dogmatism may so far gain on the disposition, that with the most tolerant system in theory, may be combined a practice which is, in fact, as great a violation of tolerance as lies within the power of a private person. The critical tribe in all ages have afforded too many examples of this inconsistency; for although the subjects of their discussions have been confessedly within the limits of free controversy, and they could plead no title to an authority superior to that of others engaged in the same studies, they have habitually indulged themselves in the most arrogant and contemptuous abuse of their opponents. It is said of the celebrated Saumaise, that no one could in the smallest degree controvert any of

his decisions without running the hazard of being called a blockhead and an idiot, or even a rascal. He had a collection of Latin ribaldry, which he was impatient to deal about him as occasion offered, and his whole literary life passed in seeking such occasions. The letters lately made public, between two learned prelates of our own growth, sufficiently evince that the intolerance of dogmatism is not confined to age or country. This humour is sometimes met with where there is no want of real goodness of heart; in which case it is to be ascribed to natural irritability, joined with defect of early moral discipline. A learned scripturist who died some years since was a remarkable instance of this infirmity. When contradicted in the most trifling point, in the midst of company he would start up, run with violent gestures to his opponent, and sometimes, if not appeased, abruptly quit the room. Once, after having complained of extreme debility (indeed it was a short time before his decease) he was so much excited by some inconsiderable topic of debate, that he struck a table standing before him with such force as to split the board. Yet this man was full of the milk of human kindness, and never, I believe, in his life, deliberately pained a single being. To prevent the formation of such an unseemly habit, nothing would probably be more effectual than the rule which the late Mr. Howard used to mention with great approbation as inculcated among the children at the Quaker's school at Ackworth—never, when irritated, to raise their voices above the usual pitch.

The tolerance which I would recommend is referable to the several heads of manners and customs, tastes, and opinions.

Man is made for variety, and it is coercion alone that produces uniformity. I have often been amused with observing the lines of villas that border all the roads leading from our metropolis. It is scarcely possible to conceive greater diversity in plan, structure, and concomitants of every kind than are to be found among these edifices, raised according to the unrestrained fancy of the possessors. Even in a row of buildings in which an uniform design has been followed, the little gardens in front, the colouring of the doors, and all that has been left to the will of the occupier, display the universal propensity to variation. The world is full of these differences both between man and man, and nation and nation. I remember to have read a comparison between French and Spanish customs in respect to various points of etiquette and domestic manners; from which it would seem to have been the object of each people to exhibit themselves as the reverse of their neighbours in every point. In most of these instances the thing in question was perfectly indifferent, and one mode was just as good as the other; yet, doubtless, the bigots to their own customs on each side were highly shocked with supposed indecorums in the contrary practices. It requires, however, no great degree of the tolerating spirit to endure deviations from our own manners in people with whom we have no connexion, and over whom we have no pretence to exercise controul; but such as are immediately under our eye sometimes prove
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real trials of the temper. The polished and refined can scarcely avoid taking offence at what they deem rudeness and vulgarity; and fancied indelicacies are a copious source of disgust to persons of nice perceptions. Now, on these occasions, the principle of tolerance ought to suggest, that as it is impossible for people bred and circumstanced differently to conduct themselves alike in matters where habit rather than reason is the guide, nothing more can justly be expected than the real civility which desires to oblige and not to offend; and that if a person, by fostering a fastidious delicacy, exposes himself to be disgusted with trifles that make no impression upon common organs, the unpleasant consequences are imputable to himself. There is an essential difference between *ill-manners* and *vulgar manners*. The former are positively offensive, as they mark a purpose of offending, or, at least, a carelessness whether offence be given or not: the latter are only relatively so, as they differ from the manners of the superior orders of society. Every mode that is rendered obsolete by the fashion of the day may be stigmatized as vulgar; and I have been told that the civility of asking a lady on her first appearance in the morning, how she does, affects some delicate nerves as a shocking vulgarity.

There is no class of people in whom intolerance is more conspicuous than in the numerous tribe of tourists. Whenever they meet with customs which are at variance with those of their own country, without waiting to consider whether a good reason may not be alledged for them, or, at least, whether they be not as rational as those which oppose them, they seldom hesitate to pronounce them instances of national folly and stupidity. Doubtless in all nations there are absurd customs which would be "more honoured in the breach than the observance;" yet it not unfrequently happens that what may seem absolutely ridiculous, is connected with some important circumstance of polity, civil or religious, to which, by association, it affords a powerful support. Suppose a Chinese visiting England in harvest-time, were to observe that a fine day, occurring after long expectation, was suffered to pass without the least use made of it, and were told as a reason, that we had a custom, derived from a remote nation of antiquity, of devoting every seventh day to inaction, would he not be apt to say, that to hazard losing the labour of the whole year for the sake of an old custom was the most striking instance of national infatuation he had ever met with? Yet we know that many grave arguments would be adduced to prove to him that his judgment was rash, and that the occasional sacrifice was fully repaid by a constant and permanent advantage. And would it not be reasonable to adopt a similar conclusion in favour of any apparently absurd custom that an European might remark in China?

In various instances manners and customs appear to trench upon morals; and it would be too much to extend the same indulgence to moral deviations that is laudable with respect to matters of indifference or mere expedience. Still, however, we should keep in view the
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common right of mankind to form regulations for their own conduct where no positive law has been given for their direction, and where the happiness of others is not implicated. Morals, to persons thus situated, are the rules which they have found by experience to be best calculated for promoting their own good and that of their community; and it is reasonable to suppose, that the different states in which men exist in different climates and stages of civilization, may authorize considerable diversity in the framing of such rules. Perhaps the much agitated questions concerning polygamy, and the different laws of the matrimonial union, may be referred to this head.

Of *tastes* it has long since been decided that "non est disputandum;" they are no object for dispute, still less are they for dogmatical censure. In fact, as they are formed almost solely by habit and association, they must necessarily vary as these do, and no standard exists by which they can be reduced to uniformity. With respect to that sense to which the word taste in its literal meaning refers, it would be obviously absurd to lay down a code of epicurism in which all nations should be expected to agree; for what kind of arguments could be employed to make an Italian change his macaroni for an English pudding, or a Spaniard renounce his olla podrida for a Scotch haggis? As little ground have we to suppose that the music, the dances, the poetry, and the ornamental arts of different people can, by any process of theoretical reasoning, be brought to concur in a reference to the same principles or the same models of excellence. There is no definition of perfection in any of these except with relation to the degree in which they accomplish their purpose. Thus, if it be the office of music to delight the ear by combinations of agreeable sounds, and to excite certain emotions in the mind, *that* in each country is the best music which most pleases the ears, and operates most forcibly upon the feelings, of its inhabitants. But what an immense field of diversity is there in the associations of different people with respect to the power of music to produce these effects! A late tourist in Scotland, though abundantly civil to the country in all other points, can never mention a bagpipe without exclamations of utter abhorrence; yet the Highlander both fights and dances to that instrument with symptoms of glee not inferior to those elicited by any harmonical contrivance that musical taste has produced.

Poetry, notwithstanding all the ingenious attempts of critics to reduce it to fixed principles, is found to be not less than music the object of variation of taste, and that even among persons of equal cultivation. Voltaire calls the tragedies of Shakespear "monstrous farces;" and speaks of Milton as the author of "a barbarous poem on Adam's apple, the model of all the barbarous poems taken from the Old Testament." The Englishman, who regards these sentences as little better than blasphemy, will perhaps feel no hesitation in uttering the same contempt for Racine and Corneille. The fault here on both sides is dogmatical censure, not want of agreement in taste; for it is impossible

impossible that Voltaire and the Englishman should equally relish performances in styles so different from those prevalent in their respective countries, even setting aside the difference resulting from language. Within the limits of the same country, and the same schools of literature, we see such diversities of judgment, as must convince us that to establish an uniform standard of poetical taste even with respect to national productions, is impracticable. What reader of Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the English Poets* ever entirely agreed with him in his decisions as to their merits? A thousand causes may occur to render the sensations with which particular poets are read, extremely different in different persons; nay, in the same person in various moods and at different periods of life. He who enjoyed Horace's gay Odes when young, will prefer his Epistles when old. Pastoral is almost always a favourite with the juvenile reader of poetry, especially during the season of a first passion; in time it becomes insipid. How much has been written, and to how little purpose, for and against the use of rhyme! In fact, one who has been initiated in poetry by Milton and Thomson will probably never feel in this matter like one who has commenced with Pope and Dryden; and to attempt by reasoning to effect a change in their respective tastes, is a hopeless task.

The choice of particular studies or objects of pursuit is another subject of wide diversity among men, in which an extension of the tolerant principle is highly desirable. It is surprizing with what contempt the votaries of particular pursuits, especially of those which have obtained credit in the world, look down upon students of a different class, even when utility is out of the question, and personal gratification is the only thing in view. Now, with respect to the public, it is quite indifferent whether a recluse employs himself about school divinity, Greek prosody, algebraic equations, or the game of chess; and, perhaps, to the student himself, the difference is not much. The mind can be nourished only by a wide and various view of objects of knowledge, and any one science pursued exclusively, fetters the intellectual powers. Every innocent way of employing time, however, which does not interfere with the common duties of life, has a claim to the toleration of civility, if not of respect; and ignorance is generally much less indulgent than knowledge, to studies for which it has no relish. At least, the censorer should take care that he himself is more respectably employed. Swift, who ridiculed all natural philosophy in his *Laputa*, spent his old age in making puns and conundrums.

The diversity of *opinions* is a further source of differences among mankind, which, on account of the importance attached to them, affords, perhaps, the severest trial to the tolerant principle. To "tolerate all tolerable errors" was the furthest extent to which some of the early religious reformers could carry this principle; and they assumed to themselves the prerogative of deciding what these errors were. But I do not mean to enter upon a field so unbounded as religious

gious intolerance; of which, however, it may be said, that it is more excusable than any other kind, on account of the admitted uncontrollable authority to which the disputants appeal, and the alledged infinite importance of right sentiments. That political opinion should tend to intolerance is also not surprizing, for it is always, on one side or the other, supported by power; and whatever system power finds it expedient to adopt, she will endeavour to secure from attack by intimidation. Even philosophy in her hands has become, contrary to its nature, exclusive, and a foe to free discussion. It is unnecessary to prove this by a reference to old decrees in favour of the Aristotelic philosophy, when the late system of public education in France, promulgated by imperial command, forbids the teaching of any speculative opinion whatever which is not authorized by government. Such are the baneful effects of the interference of power in matters in which the pursuit of truth ought to be the only object! Even where intolerance is stript of its terrors, authority possesses a fund of encouragement and discouragement sufficient to give a great preponderance to the systems of opinion it chooses to favour. The consciousness of such an advantage is apt to foster a spirit of arrogance in the supporters of these systems which renders them uncandid controversialists, and occasionally leads them to depend more upon dogmatical assertions than upon arguments. Great as are the worldly benefits attached to acting and thinking with the majority, they are balanced in the eye of reason by the moral and intellectual superiority likely to be attained by the advocates of the less favoured cause, who, habituated to see all their principles controverted and decried, and knowing that their only strength is that of argument, are compelled to be moderate in order to obtain a hearing, and acute in order to convince.

It will always be difficult practically to reconcile zeal for any opinions with the spirit of tolerance; and, in fact, it is probably a degree of scepticism, or indifference, that has been the principal agent in rendering modern times in general more tolerant than those immediately preceding. Both these feelings are likely in some measure to result from free and large enquiry; for of how few things can it be said, that they are both certain and highly important? Yet the *merit* of tolerance is to be estimated solely from its union with zeal; for where a disputant is cold or careless, what temptation has he, except the indulgence of an arrogant temper, to pass the limits of candour and civility? Thus I have known those who were perfectly calm in a theological debate, but were all on fire in a political one; and vice versa. The only true ground of that tolerance which is a virtue is (to revert to the principles laid down in the beginning of this paper) that spirit of equity which allows every privilege that it assumes, enforced by the discipline of civility, and softened by true kindness of heart.

N. N.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE following example of escape from apparently inevitable death is so singular, that I think it deserves to be recorded, and cannot but prove acceptable to your readers.

In the attack of Manilla by Sir William Draper, in the year 1762, Captain Richard Bishop, of the Marines, greatly distinguished himself by his intrepidity and professional knowledge; in consequence of which he was by that General made Governor of the town and fort of Cavite, the principal port in the island of Luçon. At this time there was in the neighbourhood a Malay of extraordinary bulk and strength, and of the most ferocious disposition, who had formerly worked in the dock-yard, but had deserted, and having collected nearly a hundred men of like characters with himself, committed every species of lawless violence on the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants. For the apprehension of this man Captain Bishop had long offered considerable rewards, but without effect; when one day riding out with a brother officer, attended by about forty men, he saw this desperado, armed with a carbine, a brace of pistols, a scymetar, and a dagger, issue out of a wood at a short distance, at the head of his troop. Instigated by a sudden emotion of resentment, Bishop determined to inflict on this man the just punishment of his offences; but being himself without weapons, he borrowed a pistol from the holsters of the officer who accompanied him. Thus provided, he galloped up to the Malay, and presented the pistol to his head. The Malay and his followers, confounded at this bold act of a single man, offered no resistance. The pistol missed fire; on which Bishop, striking the Malay with it a violent blow on the head, knocked him off his horse: in the meanwhile the English troop, hastening to the assistance of their leader, and concluding him to be fully equal to cope with his fallen antagonist, pursued the banditti, who immediately fled, and both parties were soon out of sight. All this was the work only of a few seconds; during which Bishop, seeing the Malay stunned on the ground, alighted in order to secure him, or, if necessary, to kill him with one of his own weapons. No sooner, however, was he off his horse, than the Malay was on his feet, and began a desperate struggle with his rash assailant. It was the business of the former merely to employ his own offensive weapons; the latter had the double necessity of defeating their use, and of applying them to his own advantage. The Malay was singularly strong and active, inured to hard labour, and exerting himself in his native climate: the Englishman of much less muscular force, and that reduced by long privations, and by the influence of excessive heat; but the disparity was
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in a considerable degree compensated by the energy of an invincible mind.

This contest for life continued for almost an hour, when at length Bishop, almost fainting with fatigue, was thrown on his back, and the Malay, kneeling on him, drew his dagger, and with all his force aimed at his breast the fatal blow. At that moment Bishop, exerting his last remains of strength, with both hands averted the point of the dagger as it descended, and changing its direction, drove it upwards into the throat of the Malay, who immediately fell down dead upon him.

Bishop, unable to walk, crawled on his hands and knees to his horse, which he found grazing at the distance of a quarter of a mile, near the spot where the contest began. He mounted him with difficulty, and was soon afterwards happily joined by his friends, who had chased their opponents into some dangerous passes, and returned, not without solicitude for the fate of their commander, whom they had so long left.

The victor carried away the spoils of his enemy, part of which, the scymetar and fatal dagger, the writer of this letter has more than once seen. The story was first related to him by Captain Bishop himself, and afterwards fully confirmed by the late Colonel Flint, who at that time served with Captain Bishop in the island.

Your readers will naturally look with anxiety to the subsequent history of this gallant officer—and they will learn, with deep regret, that he was lost on board his Majesty's ship the *Thunderer*, commanded by Commodore Walsingham, in the great hurricane which occurred in the West Indies in the year 1780.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. H. C.

PERSONS, CHARACTER, AND LANGUAGE OF THE FEROE ISLANDERS.

The natives of Feroe are in general handsome and well made. In the colour of their hair there is considerable variety; and it is difficult to determine which is the most prevalent, unless it be the brown. Their complexion exhibits a healthful mixture of red and white; but, in hot summers the sun, during the time they are employed in procuring turf, gives it a brownish cast. Their features are never disfigured by the small-pox, for this disease has not yet become endemial in these islands. It hardly seems possible that the distance of fifteen miles, which is the greatest extent of the Feroe islands from north to south, should produce any difference in the conformation and properties of these people; and yet this difference is very perceptible; for the natives of the southern islands are of less stature, have round faces, speak in a precipitate manner, and appear to be much livelier
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in their actions; whereas the natives of the northern islands are in general taller, have more lengthened countenances, speak slower, and are much graver in their whole deportment. The women, for the most part, are exceedingly pretty and well proportioned. In regard to the mental qualities of these people, they are much more ingenious than might be expected in so insulated an abode; but if in this respect they surpass the inhabitants of a great part of the other Danish provinces, which, however, I am far from asserting, they are certainly indebted for this advantage to their state of freedom, and the little restraint they are under in conversing with each other. A great portion of them are naturally inclined to the phlegmatic; but they possess great sensibility, and on melancholy occasions are easily excited to shed tears, even though the event may not concern themselves. I have no reason to think that they are much to be praised for their courage; but it would not occasion much wonder if people, who have no arms to defend themselves, should on the appearance of an enemy seek shelter among their hills.

The system of education which they have adopted for their children is none of the best; for as the parents entertain too blind an affection for them, they are allowed too much of their own will; and it is astonishing that the children, notwithstanding their neglected education, should, when they grow up, become ingenious, active, and well-bred. In saluting strangers they are accustomed from their youth to scrape with their foot and kiss their own hand before they stretch it out to lay hold of that of another; and this custom is general among the natives when they salute any person above the rank of peasant; but among themselves they always salute with a kiss of the mouth, whether they know each other or not. They are religious; behave with great reverence during divine service; and though for many Sundays they cannot have the attendance of a clergyman, as he must perform duty at five, six, or seven churches, they do not fail to meet in church, where they sing psalms, and hear the service read by one of the congregation, who reads also the explanation of some text of scripture from a book of sermons. If the village lies at a distance from the church, they assemble in the house of some one of the inhabitants, and go through the same forms. They live for the most part in great peace and harmony with each other; so that before the Commission of Arbitration was introduced among them, few or none of their quarrels ever terminated in law-suits: this is the case at present in general; but, in my opinion, the natives of the northern islands are more to be commended for their peaceable disposition than those of the southern. They are all hospitable according to their means.

They are friendly and affable in their disposition. When they speak to or address each other, they always use the expression "Thou Blessed." But whether this flattering appellation proceeds at all times from the heart, I will not venture to affirm: according to my observation, I am rather inclined to ascribe it to custom, and a desire of rendering themselves agreeable.

These islanders are so fortunate as to be blessed with a contented disposition, in consequence of which they suffer the cares of each day to pass over without repining, and give themselves very little trouble in regard to the events which may take place in the course of the year; but it cannot be denied that a part of them seem to carry this indifference to too great a length, as they appear to confide not so much in Providence, as in the assistance of their charitable neighbours.

The natives of Feroe are also compassionate and benevolent, so that no person who solicits relief from them ever does so in vain; and their alms, which are readily given in meat or wool, are seldom of less value than four or five skillings Danish. So general, indeed, is this spirit of benevolence, that those who beg in the morning will give away at night. But it is much to be wished, that in indulging this praiseworthy disposition, they would pay more attention to distinguish those who are really objects of charity, in order that they might not increase the number of idlers and impostors, which is too often the case.

They are honest in all their dealings with each other; but this virtue, as well as their humanity and readiness to assist their fellow creatures, is displayed in a particular manner when any vessel is so unfortunate as to be wrecked on their coasts. On such occasions they afford every relief to the crew, and use every endeavour to save as much as they can of the property, of which they claim one-third by way of salvage; but they never secrete any part of what has been thus saved. The unfortunate sailors they receive into their houses, where they are treated with great kindness, and maintained at free cost, even for several months, and on their departure they are supplied with money; so that these poor fellows often acknowledge, with tears in their eyes, that through the kindness of their benefactors they have lost little by their misfortune.

It cannot be denied that these northern islanders are fond of strong liquors; but few of them in this respect ever exceed the bounds of moderation: even at their weddings, though they drink till their spirits are exhilarated, they seldom proceed to intoxication. The inhabitants of some of the villages near to the places of trade are, however, not entitled to the same commendation.

Their temperance in eating and drinking has been already mentioned, and also the simplicity of the dress of the men; but the women appear to be rather fond of foreign ornaments. A part of the inhabitants have in their houses feather-beds and sheets, of which some make use, but most of them are satisfied with sleeping in blankets without either of these luxuries.

Though the inhabitants of Feroe possess these virtues, their character is not altogether destitute of blemishes. Their absurd and obstinate attachment to old habits and customs, even in things where it can be clearly proved that the proposed innovation would be much better, is a failing which they participate in common with the populace of other countries, and particularly, in my opinion, with all islanders.

islanders. Envy, the vice of low minds, is also a defect in the character of these people. A man employed in collecting the produce of his fields in a place where he can see a fishing-boat on the coast, with the blessing which he holds in his hands, cannot help viewing with an eye of jealousy every little fish that the owner draws into his boat.

That propensity to talking, which is so peculiar to these people, degenerates in many to prattling; so that a trifling and sometimes feigned event is conveyed from village to village with great rapidity, and always increased like the snow-ball rolled down from the hills during the time of a thaw.

In regard to another vice, Debes, in his work, says, "Among the common and poor people there is much more dishonesty and thieving than might well be expected; but, in general, they steal only eatables to relieve their necessity: gold and silver are perfectly safe among them; and I am far from accusing Debes of falsehood in this respect, after being so long in his grave. A few sheep or lambs may sometimes be missing in the fields, and as there are no ravenous quadrupeds in these islands, people are almost inclined to ascribe their loss to the two-legged race; but sheep and lambs belong to eatables, and besides, I console myself with reflecting that I can safely assert, that the number of two-legged thieves is at present very small in these islands.

The language of Feroe appears at first to a stranger to be very difficult, but it is learned much sooner than might be expected; for a great part of the words are old Danish, or rather Norwegian, which, with a corrupted pronunciation, has assumed a foreign appearance. As a specimen we shall give the following short vocabulary:

<i>Feroese.</i>	<i>Danish.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Fra Fræ	Sædekorn	A grain of corn.
Siegverin	Soen	The sea.
Loret	Læred	Linnen cloth.
Oyn Baug	En Bog	A book.
Ditnar	Dör	A door.
Puypa	Pibe	A pipe.
Höddet	Hovedet	The head.
Skortin	Fæes (ansigt)	The face.
Eyen	Oynene	The eyes.
Nosin	Næsen	The nose.
Muveren	Munden	The mouth.
Hökan	Hagen	The neck.
Oyren	Orerne	The ears.
Mægin	Maven	The stomach.
Ogn	Eyendom	Property.
Munere	Forskiel	Difference.

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Among the old names of persons still used in Feroe are the following:

<i>Names of Men.</i>		<i>Names of Women.</i>
John	Eydan	Sunnera
Haldan	Guttorm	Zigga
Harald	Kolbeyn	Ragnil
Gulak	Heyne	Femya
Gutte	Likyir	Armgaard
Dyone	Yeser	
Ansind	Aystan	

It deserves here to be remarked, that though the natives of Feroe always speak their own language, the pronunciation of which approaches near to that of the Norwegian, the whole of them almost understand pretty well the Danish, in which language the Christian religion is taught.

ON THE WORD RESPECTABLE.

THERE are few epithets which we more frequently see applied to character than that of *respectable*; and sometimes, it must be confessed, where we should little expect to meet with it. It occasionally startles us in union with speculation, fraud, perjury, and the most unprincipled selfishness, and we are left to wonder in what sense the word could possibly be understood. An attempt, therefore, to ascertain its real meaning, as commonly employed, cannot be superfluous or void of utility.

Respectable, is what *inspires respect*; let us then consider to what qualities respect is usually attached among us.

First, and principally, it is attendant upon *wealth*. When the poor man is taught, as a matter of prime obligation, to pay due respect to his superiors, they are pointed out to him by scarcely any other tokens than those which denote superiority of wealth. The *respectable* inhabitants of a town are exclusively those who live in the best houses and spend the most money; and in a mercantile sense, a respectable house of trade is synonymous with one supposed to be possessed of a large capital. How the money has been acquired, or in what manner it is expended, is no part of the consideration; for wealth, in the eye of the world, like virtue in that of the philosophers, is intrinsically respectable. Its respectability is even scarcely diminished by that avarice which renders no one the better for it; for if the public is satisfied of its existence, the possibility of its being called to use is sufficient to ensure respect to its possessor. Old Elwes, who starved himself and his family, who perhaps never in his life gave

gave away any thing worth accepting, and whose knowledge was chiefly confined to the turf and the gaming table, was thought respectable enough from his property to be elected the representative of his county in parliament. As riches, however, are fugitive, so is the respect derived from them, and it would be vain to hope that any past application of wealth should secure permanent respect to one who no longer possesses it. Were it even the custom in England for rich men to benefit their country by public works of splendour or utility, should they have become poor by such exertions, their names would be read in inscriptions only with a sapient shake of the head, and a sarcasm on their folly.

Birth, rank, and office are other titles to respect, which, though in this country subordinate to wealth, do not fail to exert a considerable influence. Of these, some are shadowy, some substantial. As to birth, I have always suspected that the respect paid to it was chiefly founded upon a supposed association with property; at least there are not many races to which traditionary merits of another kind would procure such a respect as they derive from their estates. The vulgar probably know no more of "all the blood of all the Howards" than the inheritance of certain family seats attached to the name. Rank and office enjoy the respect attached to power and privilege, the consequences of which is often far from fanciful, and has but a slender connection with the manner in which these advantages are employed. Mr. Mayor is always a most respectable personage during his year of office. His Worship the Justice is an object of high respect to every one within his sphere who has a chance of being brought before his tribunal, and to every vagrant who passes through his district. Military respect is invariably paid to superiority of rank in whatever hands, or woe to the delinquent! The manifestations of respect here are as mechanical as any other part of the tactics; and the grenadier pays them to the boy-ensign with as much exactness as if he were Marlborough or Napoleon.

Respect, however, is not confined to these external circumstances—*morals* have a share in commanding it. Let us see, then, of what kind these are. He is a respectable person morally who pays his debts, goes to church at the head of his family, holds no singular or obnoxious opinions, treats serious matters with due gravity, never plays the fool in public, and if he has private failings, takes care to keep them private. He is one who has all his feelings under due controul, and never breaks out into unseemly displays of indignation against delinquents, especially if *respectably* connected; who pays his own tribute of respect in due measure to place and degree, and lends his aid to support all the wholesome subordinations of society; who delivers his sentiments with caution and moderation, and abstains from personalities. He is a civil neighbour, a courteous acquaintance, and, when it lies in his way, a serviceable friend. Now, all this is very well as far as it goes; and these qualities, if contrasted with their opposites, may justly be reckoned respectable. But the misfortune is, that

that too much credit is attached to them in emergencies when something greatly superior is required; and that by their speciousness they often throw a veil over defects, which they are not adequate to correct. Such a respectable person,

Content to dwell in decencies for ever,

will be apt to shut his eyes to all abuses, and even to partake in them while undetected and customary, to quash all motions for enquiry, to treat all proposed reforms as dangerous innovations, to set a grave face upon all established errors, and, relying upon his acquired respectability, to support measures which a less decorous character would be ashamed to countenance. One of these respectable men, if deficient in sagacity, is the most convenient dupe, if deficient in honesty, the most effectual tool, of a knave. He carries a weight which makes him a valuable acquisition; and even when not to be gained over by direct bribery, is often accessible to artful compliments and exaggerated respect. He is the man usually chosen to trusts, a member of boards and committees, in which capacities he is often extremely mischievous in impeding the operations of wiser heads and warmer hearts. In short, there are scarcely any instances of gross corruption and abuse in which some *respectable man* is not a principal agent.

From what I have said I should be sorry if it were inferred that I mean to depreciate what is truly respectable, even in its lowest forms. My only aim is to correct the abuse of conferring a distinction properly belonging to a high class of character, upon a very inferior one; and of lavishing upon mere specious qualities and external advantages, feelings which ought to be consecrated to real excellence.

VERUS.

REMARKS ON TRANSPLANTING TREES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

EVERY admirer of the beauties of the country, and every one who thinks that nothing contributes more to its ornament than the massy oak, the lofty elm, or the spreading beech, has to lament, that in very many parts of the island the destroying axe has, during the last few years, so greatly robbed him of this source of gratification. The luxurious modes of living; the dissipation and extravagance so prevalent in the higher classes of society; the enormous increase of taxes; and the rapid decrease in the value of circulating medium, have combined in producing those necessities amongst many of the large landed proprietors, which have led them to cut down their trees, and to level their woods, in order to overcome present difficulties by this
foul

foul destruction ; while with a perfect disregard to posterity, not a single tree has been planted by them, which might chance to serve as a successor to those they have rooted up. Though this spirit of not only destroying what is now in existence, but of neglecting to provide for the future, has unfortunately been too general, and cannot be too much lamented, there are most assuredly many very splendid examples of the reverse : there are those who feel a pleasure and a pride in viewing the stately oaks, the growth of ages, which have descended from generation to generation, largely contributing to give dignity and ornament to the family mansion and the grounds. With the same laudable spirit they have not been regardless of the future, and have felt for their descendants : they have added to the number of their woods and plantations, and have placed individual trees, or small groups of trees, in the most select situations.

Delightful as it is to see such a spirit exercised, I have often regretted, that what has to me appeared an unfortunate error in judgment, has been so frequently its attendant. The life of man is short when brought into comparison with that of the oak, which arrives at maturity only after the lapse of ages, remaining long afterwards in full health and vigour. Though the planter can have no reason to hope that he can live to see the young tree which he plants reach its full growth, yet he is naturally led to wish that it may attain a considerable size during his own lifetime. With this impression, and having this object in view, he procures plants of the largest size he can meet with, and flatters himself that the future growth of the tree will be in proportion to its present dimensions. I do not say that this is quite the only motive with him ; for certainly, as in defence of his plan he justly observes, young trees of sixteen, eighteen, or twenty feet high, will be more secure, with a moderate fencing, against the browsing and other injuries from cattle, than those of a smaller size ; but still the inducement which I have first assigned is, in the greater number of instances, the leading one. Let the inducement, however, have been what it may, the consequence, so far as I have had the opportunity of observing, has almost invariably been disappointment and vexation. In a few rare instances, by some lucky chance, a young tree which has attained considerable size before it has been planted out, has taken to the soil, has flourished, and has had rapid growth : but in by far the greater number of cases the trees of this description, however carefully fenced out, have pined, their branches have died, with difficulty they have preserved some remnant of life for a few years, when this has become entirely extinguished, and they have died. If, after many severe struggles, they do appear to recover, they linger on an uncertain life, never regaining their vigour, and being left far behind by the little striplings which had been planted at the same period.

Though the comparative result of planting out large and small trees is, I believe, generally speaking, very exactly what I have stated ; yet where it is so great an object to have a tree of considerable size placed in

in any particular situation, as to make the trouble and expence attendant on its removal disregarded, the chance of success in effecting this without destroying it, or even materially impeding its growth, may be exceedingly increased. I have seen various plans adopted with a view to this object, but only two which have appeared to me particularly successful. These I will mention, rather from the wish to have the remarks of some of your numerous correspondents upon them, and any suggestions of improvements, than from the belief that no better modes may be pointed out. The one has been, at the commencement of winter, to dig a trench, from twenty inches to two feet deep, round the tree intended to be removed, at the distance of a foot and a half or two feet from the tree. On the setting in of frost, the ball of earth thus left round the tree becomes frozen, is held together compactly and firmly, and being hollowed under, the tree is removed with this ball attached to it, and with so little disturbance to the lateral roots, that its future growth is often not very greatly checked. Still, however, trees removed in this method will, as may be supposed, occasionally suffer very much from having their tap-root, through which they derived a great part of their nutriment, divided, without being previously furnished with a sufficient number of lateral or fibrous roots for their future support. To obviate this evil, the second mode which I have alluded to has been, in many instances, adopted; and so far as I have seen, with considerable success. It consists simply in digging down on one side of the tree intended to be removed, at the distance of twelve or fifteen inches from it, so deep as to be enabled to hollow under the tree, and completely to divide the tap root. The months of April, May, and June, are the best months for this operation. When the division of the tap-root has been completed, in doing which it is desirable to disturb the other parts of the tree as little as possible, the hole which had been made is again filled up, and the tree is left standing till the succeeding winter. Not receiving its accustomed nutriment from the tap-root, it is led to throw out during the summer an increased number of fibrous lateral roots in every direction; and the removal of it is effected in the succeeding winter with a much better prospect of success than where no such previous steps had been taken. The plan is obviously best adapted to those trees which are naturally furnished with large tap-roots, and have a comparatively small proportion of fibrous ones. Oaks and beeches of a size which it would otherwise have been in vain to have attempted to remove without complete destruction to them, have borne removal with perfect safety when previously subjected to this process; and though it is far from my wish to advise generally the transplanting of large trees, yet when it is much an object to have a few placed in select situations, the mode I have stated offers a fairer prospect of success than any with which I am acquainted. Further information on the subject would probably prove interesting to many of your readers.

AGRICOLA.

CURIOUS MISTAKES IN PHILOLOGY.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

MANY of your readers are doubtless well acquainted with the following lexicographical blunder. In Johnson's 4to. Dictionary, the conjectural etymology of an anonymous contributor is thus exprest: Curmudgeon. From *cœur* and *méchant*. Fr. an unknown correspondent. The above was copied into Ash's English Dictionary, a compendium by no means destitute of general merit, with this gratuitous improvement of the original disposition. Curmudgeon. From *cœur* unknown, and *méchant*, a correspondent.

I have lately met with a parallel instance of misconception in another language, which, as it has escaped the notice of the different critical reviewers, most probably brings with it the recommendation of novelty. In the table of Mythological Genealogy prefixed to Mr. Lee's corrected edition of Cooke's Hesiod, we find the concluding names of the pedigree of Strife thus specified: *Dusnomiai*, Lawlessness; *Atæ*, Loss; *Sunethai*,* *Domestic Wounds*; *Orkos*, Perjury.

The stall-reader, who is described by Milton in one of his satyrical sonnets as exclaiming at the sight of *Tetrachordon*,

Bless us! what a word on
A title-page is this—

could not have felt greater embarrassment than did I, at the sight of this magnificent accession to the Grecian vocabulary. Conjecture was at its wit's end to discover how the simple terms *sun*, with, and *ethos*, custom, should, from the mere accident of being compounded, acquire any analogy of signification with a *wound*. A comparison of the original and translated passages at once solved the problem.

Δυσνομίης, ἅτῃ τε, συνήθειας ἀλλήλοισιν*

Lawlessness and Injury, *conversant with each other*, thus notably rendered by Cooke:

Unruly licence hence that knows no bounds,
And losses spring, and sad domestic wounds.

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3 S

Mr.

* The particular object of this animadversion is the word *Sunethai*; but in fact, not one of these terms is free from error. *Dusnomiai*, improperly written as a plural, should be exprest *Dusnomia*. *Atæ*, absurdly spelt with an æ diphthong, would seem likewise to imply a plural number. The Greek *eta*, were it necessary, might be distinguished by a long accent, thus, *Atē*. The interpretation *Loss* is adopted from Cooke, but improperly. *Atē* is *Injury*. The mistake arose from its being sometimes interpreted *damnum*, which signifies both injury and loss. *Perjury* is also adopted from Cooke, and with equal impropriety. *Orcus* is not perjury, but the god of oaths, who punishes perjury.

Mr. Lee, while drawing up his genealogical table, must have glanced his eye from the English version to the Greek text, and finding that *Dusnomia* and *Ate* answered to *Licence* and *Losses*, implicitly concluded that *Sunetheas* must be the original of *Domestic Wounds*. That Cooke himself really mistook this adjective for a substantive I can scarcely suppose. It is possible that the two meanings of the Latin word *damnum*, loss and hurt, may have passed through his mind; and being seduced by the convenience of the rhyme, he may have contented himself with retaining something of the idea of intimacy conveyed by *Sunetheas*, without aiming at a literality which the limits of the verse forbade: thus carelessly subjecting himself to the imputation of a blunder, and to the chance of having that blunder consecrated to perpetuity, by the fatherly adoption of some future editor.

To keep Mr. Lee in countenance, I shall point out a third instance of philological oversight, which is furnished by an undoubted scholar; and which, although it has not entirely eluded critical observation, is, I believe, little known. The passage in the 20th Iliad,

Οἰκία δὲ θνητοῖσι καὶ ἀθανάτοισι φανείη
Σμυρδαλ', εὐρυνετα—

was rendered by Cowper, in his first edition, properly, as follows:

Should wide disclose
To mortal and immortal eyes, his realm
Terrible, *squalid*.

The word *εὐρυνετα* is interpreted by Dr. Clarke *situ senta*, a phrase which is borrowed from Virgil, *Æn.* vi. 462, and which is scarcely translatable in English otherwise than by the general epithet, *squalid*.* Cowper, in preparing his second edition, since posthumously published, looked at the Latin side of his Homer; and forgetting that *situ* and *siti* conveyed totally distinct meanings, ingrafted on his original copy the altered passage as it now stands:

— his realm
Of horror, *thirst*, and wo.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

INDAGATOR.

* *εὐρος* and *situs* signify generally that kind of filth which is bred by corruption or accumulated from neglect; and, in particular, putrified moisture, as in a stagnant place excluded from the sun. The etymon of *senta*, *sentis*, a thorn, points out its meaning, which conveys the idea of being entangled or encumbered.

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ADRIATIC.

(Continued.)

We are again at sea, steering our course to the islands of Cephalonia and Zante. The whole of the day has been extremely fine, but the wind contrary; I have, therefore, amused myself the greater part of the evening in gazing on the island of St. Maura and the Grecian coast, from which we are not far distant. Moreover, I must add, that St. Maura is no other than the ancient Leucadia, and we are actually at this moment but two leagues from the very promontory where

—— injur'd lovers leaping from above,
Their flames extinguish, and forget to love.

In short, we are in sight of the "Lover's Leap," whence Sappho, the celebrated poetess of Lesbos, flung herself, to quench her hopeless passion for the inconstant Phaon. What an opportunity would this prove, had we not an equivalent in our own country in a hempen rope or a willow!

On the 19th Feb. we approached the island of Ithaca, now called *Theaki*, a little barren-looking rock, apparently fit only for the habitations of fishermen; yet this was the mighty kingdom of the sage Ulysses! The approach to the island of Cephalonia is extremely agreeable. We cast anchor during the night. In the morning I was agreeably surprized when I went upon deck to see that we had anchored in the middle of a small bay, apparently land-locked, and rendered particularly picturesque by the surrounding coast, which forms a kind of amphitheatre of lofty hills, in appearance, it is true, rather barren and rocky, but this sterility is occasionally relieved by cultivated spots of ground, bearing numbers of olive trees and vines in great perfection. On the west the country appears somewhat flatter, on which side we observe a group of small houses, that at a distance bear the resemblance of a town. To the east we have a charming view of a very lofty mountain, which the inhabitants esteem as the humble rival of *Ætna*, and the chief pride of the Ionian sea. It is called by them the *black mountain*, which appellation it derived from the noble forest that adorned its sides prior to the French revolution. The state of anarchy which the emissaries of the republic then effected in these islands, afforded the peasants a rare opportunity of indulging in a little mischief; and one of their first pranks was setting this forest in a blaze, and it continued burning for five months.

Within the bay where we anchored is another on the eastern side, formed by a tongue of land which runs within the former. Here, again, the surrounding scenery is delightful: the coast naked and stony, but not unpleasing in appearance, in consequence of the vari-

ous

ous tints of brown and grey which it presents. Nearly at the extremity of this small bay is a little town, called *Argostoli*, the largest in the island; indeed, I may say, the only one. There is but one street in it, and the houses are low and mean. A few Russian soldiers, and two or three well-dressed women, whom I observed with some officers, were the only objects I met that announced to me the idea of an European town. Yet this *was* the abode of the accomplished Greeks of antiquity; nor must I forget to add, to obviate the sneer I cast upon the kingdom of Ithaca, that this island formed a portion, and, I believe, the most considerable one (being forty miles long by ten to twenty broad) of the empire of Ulysses. It was then called *Samos*. The Greek that is now spoken here is very different from the ancient; but they still make use of the old characters in writing. The dress of the common people is a jacket and vest, without a collar; a loose pair of trowsers, puckered at the knees and waist; with a girdle wrapped round the body, in which they carry a large knife. Their legs are bare; nor do they wear any covering for their heads, except a small linen cap, which they fix on the crown of the head. Tails of great length and amazing thickness are much in vogue among the common people; even little boys and girls wear them, dangling as low as the waist, with no small dignity! I was informed by a lady, at whose house we were entertained, that they have a theatre in *Argostoli*, and occasionally concerts and balls; things, which I will venture to affirm, are scarcely known by name in an English town of the same magnitude.

Cephalonia boasts of no monuments of antiquity; at least nothing of the kind could I trace by my enquiries, except the site of an old fortress on a hill not far from Argostoli, which the *Conoscenti* maintain is as old as Ulysses. Whether this be true or not, I do not pretend to guess. This island was first taken by the Venetians in the year 1449; during the late war, it shared the fate of Corfu; and at the peace of Amiens was united to Corfu, Paxos, St. Maura, Theika, Zante, and Cerigo, to form the republic of the Seven Islands.

Some currants, and an excellent muscadine wine, are the chief commodities of the island; but it is extremely productive of all kinds of fruit, of which, I understand, they have two crops annually—one in April and the other in November. The aloe grows here to an immense size, forming the only fences I observed.

On the evening of the 25th we set sail from Cephalonia, and on the following day, after a pleasant little passage, cast anchor in the harbour of Zante. Whilst coasting along this island, with a pleasant breeze, its appearance announced to us that it far excelled the other islands of the sept-insular republic in riches and cultivation; and on my first visit on shore, what appeared to me particularly striking in favour of Zante, compared with the other islands of this republic, was the industry of the inhabitants. Every body appears to be employed; consequently the whole place exhibits an air of cheerfulness. In short, if I have been disappointed with respect to some of the other Grecian islands,

islands, I must own myself wonderfully pleased with this; nor are the inhabitants insensible of the beauty and other natural advantages of their little island, for they do not scruple to call it "the flower of the Levant." Zante, as is well known, is particularly famous for the cultivation of the Corinth grape, by which this small spot, not exceeding twelve miles in length and six in breadth, is principally enabled to support a population of 40,000 souls, in apparent ease and affluence. The currants, which, by the way, I must observe, are delicious beyond description before they become adulterated in the packing and various arts of commercial negotiation, are chiefly purchased for the British market; but, besides these, the inhabitants export a good deal of oil, and the island produces a small quantity of cotton. Peaches are very plentiful here, and, I am told, particularly fine, many of them weighing eight or ten ounces. The few trees which I saw were now in blossom only.

Of the legal constitution of the sept-insular republic I hardly know what to say, for Zante, like the other islands composing it, appears to have and maintain its separate interests. The town, however, is garrisoned by the Russians, and, *pro forma*, the colours of the republic are hoisted upon the ramparts. About four years ago there was a kind of *interregnum* in this island, at which time nobody knew whom to acknowledge as their masters. The young men were of the French party, some for the Russians, but a few of the most respectable families, backed by all the peasants, hoisted the British flag on the fortress, which continued flying there for five months. This, however, was afterwards commanded to be lowered by order of the Russians, and, as the wishes of the people were not noticed by the English government, the order was obeyed.

The prospect from our anchorage is uncommonly fine. The harbour is a small bay, bounded on the north and south by two woody hills, whose appearance is rendered particularly pleasing by the numerous little villas we see here and there in the midst of the olive trees. At the foot of the hill to the south we see some verdant meadows; in front the town of Zante, situated on a kind of plain; and in the back ground a more distant view of another mountain. The town, which is at least near a mile in length, partly extends itself on the side of the hill to the north. The summit of this hill is occupied by the fortress. The town itself is tolerably well built, and the streets considerably more commodious than I expected to have found them. There are several churches in the town, rather rich than elegant in their internal decorations; for the Greek priests, though as fond of pictures as their brethren of the Latin church, have no idea of *fine* painting, except in an absurd fancy of delineating rude figures on a gold ground, without regarding shade or perspective, and these are universally spread on a kind of skreen which separates the sanctuary from the body of the church.

I was highly gratified by a ramble to the top of the fortress. This has been extremely strong, but at present it is in a ruinous state, and very

very much neglected: there are several convents within the ramparts, some gardens, a few cottages, and abundant ruins of more respectable buildings. On the way we picked up many very beautiful flowers, particularly an elegant species of the *Anemone*. From the summit of the hill we enjoyed a most enchanting prospect: the interior of the island lay at our feet, representing a flat plain, in a high state of cultivation, covered with vines, olives, and orange groves. On every side of this plain the island rises into a mountainous ridge that lines the coast—thus forming a natural hot-bed, where the rays of the sun being concentrated, as it were, into a focus, the inhabitants are able to cultivate and dry their currants in great perfection. Numerous little villas and hamlets, with the sight of several flocks of sheep, gave the whole of this small island a rich and lively aspect. On three sides of it we observed the placid surface of the sea murmuring on its shores; to the north, the island of Cephalonia; to the east, the coast of the Morea, with a distant view of a very lofty chain of mountains more in the interior of the Peloponnesus. These mountains appear to be immensely high, for the greater part of them which we saw was covered with snow, an appearance that, I am told, they preserve throughout the year. As we walked down, we called at a cottage to procure some oranges. Four or five women with their children, an old man, and a young girl, collected about us; but we were unable to converse with them, except by signs. They were attentive and obliging; gave us seats, and made me understand, though in company with Russians, that I was an Englishman. Understanding that the poor old man was ill, we paid a trifle extra for our oranges; but this act proved only a stimulus to set them all a begging; which I mention as a proof of what I have more than once observed, that the modern Greeks in general add to great cunning and subtlety a violent propensity to avarice.

With respect to their women, I find the Zantiots have acquired the jealousy of their Turkish neighbours. I saw none in public, except a few of the lower class; and all attempts to stare at the windows were in vain, on account of those abominable lattices which they very appropriately call "jealousies." Even in their marriage negotiations the parties are not allowed an interview till the evening previous to the wedding, when all the articles are already signed; which custom, in my humble conception of it, is nothing more or less than a fair illustration of the vulgar idea of buying "a pig in a poke."

As oil is a staple commodity of the island, I took an opportunity, on my way to the charming little villa of a Zantiot merchant (whose wines, fruit, and politeness I shall never forget) to look at an oil-press, the construction of which is extremely simple. The olives are thrown into a large concave stone, in the centre of which is another circular one, placed vertically, and turned on its axis by means of a lever connected with its top. The olives are thus crushed by means of these stones, afterwards thrown into a kind of reservoir, whence the oil runs out, and then strained.

We

We left Zante with an easterly wind, and were therefore obliged to sail round the southern coast, which, towards the sea, appears much more sterile and rocky than the western and northern part of the island. During the night (March 2d) the wind freshened considerably, and for two days and nights increased to a violent gale; but, as a storm, abounding in so many pictures of the sublime, must naturally fail in description, and any allusion to my personal feelings might be considered impertinent, I shall land you at our next port, without exposing you to the various mortifications we have just endured.

O. R.

FAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE annual fairs may be considered as interior staples, to which foreign as well as home productions are conveyed, in order to be diffused through innumerable channels to every part of the kingdom. Merchants resort hither from the remotest districts, not only to dispose of the wares they have brought with them, but to purchase others, with which they either return or go from one fair to another, as far as the remotest boundaries of the empire. The number of fairs established by government is very great; each town, according to its situation and other circumstances, must have at least one every year, and in many there are four or five. The nobility, also, have the right of establishing fairs in their villages; and there is scarcely a village in the neighbourhood of a church without one. In the government of Kursk, which contains fifteen towns, fifty-eight fairs are held every year.

The most remarkable of all the Russian fairs are those of Makarief and Irbit. The former is held in a town of the same name, erected a few years ago on the Volga, in the government of Nishney-Novogorod, and continues four or five weeks; that is, from the end of June to the end of July. A large warehouse and a market, which contains 900 booths or shops, let for 500 roubles, have been built here by government; and during fair-time a great many more booths are erected in the neighbourhood. This fair is frequented not only by Russian merchants from every part of the kingdom, but also by Poles, Persians, Armenians, Moldavians, Wallachians, and sometimes English, Germans, and Dutch, who bring hither their merchandise, which they either dispose of by barter or for ready money. Foreign articles pay a duty on the frontiers, after which they may be transported without molestation from one end of the kingdom to the other. While the fair lasts, the Volga is covered with vessels; but the greater part of the merchandise is transported hither by land. A few officers, with a small detachment of troops, attend on this occasion to preserve tranquillity and to collect the rent of the booths.

The fair of Irbit is held in a town of that name, in the government of

of Perme, which is situated in the Asiatic part of Russia or Siberia, as it lies on the east side of the Ural mountains. This fair, which lasts from the 5th of February to the beginning of March, was frequented formerly by people from several of the Asiatic nations. At present it is attended only by a few merchants from Bucharia and Persia; but the concourse of Russian and Tartar dealers from every part of the kingdom has become much greater. These carry thither from the northern parts of Siberia, furs; from the neighbouring smelting-houses, copper and iron articles; from Archangel, Moskva, and other places, European goods, and particularly cloth, different kinds of stuff, linen, coffee, sugar, wine, and spiceries; from Astrakan and Orenburg, Bucharian, Persian, and Indian wares; and from Kiachta, the productions of China. These wares are sold either wholesale or retail; but the wholesale trade, a few articles excepted, is carried on entirely by barter. The business done at this fair is estimated at more than a million and a half. It sometimes happens, when the market is overstocked, that many of the articles remain unsold, and particularly the European. In this case they are transported to the Orenburg lines, or to the fair of Makarief.

The fairs in Russia, as in other countries, took their rise from the festivals of the church, held in honour of some saint, whose name was given to a monastery or a church. As numbers of people assembled on these days, and pilgrimages were undertaken from very remote parts, it was natural for merchants to send thither such merchandise as they thought likely to find purchasers. These assemblies were gradually improved; government issued orders for the better regulation of them; and markets and warehouses for preserving the goods were erected in various places at the public expence.

Besides the fairs of Makarief and Irbit, there are several others of considerable importance, and particularly in the neighbourhood of celebrated monasteries, to which numerous pilgrimages are undertaken, such as those of Korrenaia Pustinia in Kursk, and at Rostof, in the government of Yaroslaf. The business transacted at the first is said to amount to more than three millions of rubles. That of Rostof is frequented by Greeks, Armenians, and Tartars. The value of the goods sold here is estimated at a million of rubles, and the people assembled at about seven thousand.

The custom of confining all mercantile business to one market-place in towns, is peculiar to the eastern nations, and from them was introduced into Russia. A market-place consists in general of a square in the middle of the town, surrounded by buildings which contain warehouses for preserving such merchandise as cannot find room in the shops. The shops are on the outside, and before them piazzas are constructed, for the convenience of those who frequent them during bad weather. In these market-places every article of use and convenience to the inhabitants may be found, and the merchandise with which they are stocked is suited to the luxury and opulence of the place.

place. All the shops in which goods of the same kind are sold stand close to each other.

A place of this kind is called by the Russians *Gostinnoi-Dvor*, which has the same meaning as the word caravanserai, and signifies a court for strangers, because it was originally destined for travelling merchants. Among the Orientals it is distinguished by the name of a basar. Such establishments have their advantages, but they are attended also with inconveniencies. Purchasers find all the merchandise of the same kind in one place; they have great variety to choose from, and, in consequence of the rivalry among the merchants, obtain what they stand in need of at a cheaper price. On the other hand, the inhabitants of large cities are often obliged to go a considerable way to procure the smallest trifle; and when a fire happens to break out in a market, the loss is always very great. A melancholy accident of this kind, which occurred at Kasan, by which the merchants sustained a loss of more than 1,200,000 rubles, induced the late emperor to issue an ukase in the year 1797, that no more market-places should be built in future, and that the shops necessary for trade should be constructed in the houses. But these disasters seldom happen, as the markets are generally built proof against fire, and are always shut in the evening.

The most remarkable edifice of this kind in Russia is that of Moskva, which, including the wooden booths, contains about 4,682 shops, and may be said to form a trading town in the center of this large city. The market, which was built in the year 1662, of stone, instead of the old wooden one, is at present but a small part of this edifice. Several new markets, which stand in parallel lines, and which form a number of streets, intersected by cross streets, have successively risen around it. The area is paved with flagstones, and screens of sheet lead project from the roofs, which, when they cover the whole street, are furnished with windows to admit the light.

DEFENCE OF MR. CLERK, OF ELDIN.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

MANY thanks to Scrutator (April, pp. 302-306) for the discussion which his letter has provoked, and which it has provoked too at a time happily not too late for its final adjustment.

Scrutator, though little aware of the obligation he was conferring, has rendered a very important service to the substantial cause of truth, by pointing out, or helping others to point out, certain minor inaccuracies in the main evidence of Mr. Clerk's nautical merits. But for the appearance of that letter, some facts and some arguments, necessary, as I now find, to settle the question in all its parts for ever, would have been at present overlooked; which, even in the lapse of a

few years more, it might be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain and establish.

In this number of things, let me not be supposed to include the claim of Mr. Clerk to the merit of having first invented, and first publicly as well as privately taught, the great doctrines of his book on naval tactics. That matter, at all events, as the Irish love to speak, is now *past praying for*. No, Sir, the only point which may yet seem to need some farther and more exact demonstration, regards the time and mode of the communication certainly made from Mr. Clerk to Lord Rodney, before the gallant Admiral ever actually broke, or showed any intention to *break the French line*, in the present signification of those words.

I proceed to Scrutator's three points :

1. And first of the first,

For the sole purpose of making his grand discovery known in the very quarter where the knowledge of it might prove the most beneficial to his country, Mr. Clerk set out from home on the 6th of December, 1779, and reached London on the 11th. He stayed in the metropolis over the month of January, 1780, and quitted London on February the 2d.

On his arrival in town, he lost no time in pursuing the business on which a strong sense of public duty had impelled him to leave home. He gained an interview, first with Mr. Atkinson, Lord Rodney's particular friend, in the presence of Mr. James Adam, of the Adelphi, since dead; and again with the late Sir Charles Douglas (Lord Rodney's first Captain on the 12th April, 1782) of which latter interview there are two gentlemen now living who were witnesses—Mr. William Adam, and his nephew of the same name, M. P. for Kincardineshire. On both occasions the fullest and most unreserved statement of Mr. Clerk's discoveries was given, along with the necessary diagrams and regular demonstrations. Mr. Atkinson especially undertook to communicate and explain to Lord Rodney the sketches and papers left in his hands expressly for that purpose.

Of these conferences Mr. Clerk then took no particular minute. And afterwards, at an interval of four-and-twenty years, when writing about the matter, with a memory more attentive to the substantial fact than to subordinate circumstances, he did, in an idle way of reckoning (*horresco referens*!) assign the whole transaction to the month of January, 1780, and loosely represent Sir George Rodney as then in London; whereas the gallant Admiral had not been in London for some time before, and actually set sail from St. Helen's on the 25th of December, 1779.

If on the ground of so simple and honest an error in slighter points, Scrutator is yet proud enough to raise the trophy for universal confutation, I must tell him, that I neither envy the probity of his understanding, nor acknowledge the force of his logic.

2. In the affair of April 17th, 1780, however bravely intended, there is little if any proof at all, that the Admiral was *disobeyed* knowingly,

ingly, by one of his officers, but the strongest presumption, if not absolute proof, that he was *misunderstood* generally by his Captains from one end of the fleet to the other. On that day, either the great fleet under his command must have been most scandalously guilty of disobeying clear and intelligible orders, or their whole crime consisted only in not executing signals which they did not then practically comprehend. In the choice of the two alternatives, the honour of the British navy is deeply involved. I am well content to rest on the more patriotic horn of the dilemma, and leave Scrutator to hang on the other, without any wish to share in the awkward elevation.

That Admiral Rodney did break the enemy's line on the 12th of April, 1782, as he had wished, but without effect, to do on the 17th of April, 1780, is a fact most certain and most glorious. The only question for dispute is this: to whose instruction was he indebted for attempting, though abortively, in the year 1780, that illustrious manœuvre, which he was so happy as to execute two years afterwards with the most brilliant success?

3. It may possibly be true, according to Scrutator's last assertion, that Lord Rodney said, the idea of breaking the line first occurred to him in France, during a conversation at the table of the Marechal de Biron, where, of course, he would naturally be aided in the engendering and maturing of an idea so very much for the benefit of le Grand Monarque. But pray remark, then, how very vague and crude the conception must have been, when this idea of his own, even enforced by plans and demonstrations communicated for his perusal by Mr. Clerk, had not steadily determined his mind to try an experiment so perfectly unknown in the action off Martinique in April, 1780. Would he not else have taken due care that his officers, on whom he lays the entire blame of the failure, should have been better prepared for the trial, by fully explaining to them before hand the nature of the manœuvre, and clearly directing them how to perform it? Nor must it here be forgotten, that in his subsequent engagements of May 15th and 19th, 1780, he made no attempt whatever to try that manœuvre, though it was just as much in his power on those two days, as afterwards it was on the 12th of April, 1782. And even on that memorable day his officers do not appear to have acted upon any regular instruction beforehand from the Admiral, whose leading with his own ship to break the enemy's line has all the appearance of a resolution suddenly formed.

And now let me bid Scrutator farewell.

A copy of a memorial, embracing the whole subject of Mr. Clerk's nautical services, is now before me, full of most original and striking documents of every kind, and of well-attested anecdotes of the highest authority, not excepting that of Lord Rodney himself. When that memorial, the integrity of which I will not violate by garbled extracts, is given to the public, Mr. Editor, as ere long it will be, Scrutator shall receive a copy through your hands. It is too much in the meanwhile to expect that he will take my word for the contents, and

I do

I do not expect it. But I verily believe, that any mind open to conviction will be convinced by the perusal of that memorial, and that the national creed will be fixed immovable; which creed is or ought to be this—that John Clerk, of Eldin, was the first to discover the finesse so long, so successfully, and without suspicion, practised in the French naval tactics; and not only to invent, but to demonstrate and teach, that immortal manœuvre of cutting the line—that engine, for such it has proved, of glory and of salvation to Britain.

Yours, &c.

M. & D.

COLLECTANEA OXONIENSIA; OR, LETTERS TO AND FROM
EMINENT PERSONS, FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE
BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

The ejected Fellows of Magdalen College restored.

DR. SMITH TO SIR WILLIAM HAWARD.

* * * * * The Bishop of Winton* came hither on Wednesday afternoon, and just lighted at the College gate, where we were all to receive him, and went directly to the chapel, telling us in brief that the next morning he would come down and restore us.

On Thursday morning, between nine and ten, we received him (being in his episcopal habit) according to his appointment, in our formalities at the College gate, and so attending upon him, to the chapel, one of the senior Fellows harangued him in a Latin speech. After which he read the King's order, directed to him to restore the College, which, after the finishing of the morning office, which was performed very solemnly, he read a second time, and then proceeded to the hall, where, after some little pause, he called for the buttery book, and struck out the names of all the Popish Fellows and Demies (Charnock not excepted) and then called over our names, which he commanded to be inserted in the next blank page, whom he pronounced to be the only, true, and lawful members of the society. One Mr. Jenifar and Mr. Higgons, formerly Demies, and made Fellows by the Commissioners, are continued only Demies; in which the Visitor did very prudently, though some of our sparks and hotspurs were troubled at it. This done, the Bishop made a Latin speech, every way becoming his function and character, which some hairbrained Fellows have forgot already: and so he adjourned the visitation till the next morning. There was an extraordinary great dinner prepared for him in the lodgings, where was the Vice-chancellor, with all the noblemen

* Dr. Peter Mew.

noblemen resident in the university, with several Heads of Houses, the bells ringing all day, and at night great numbers of bon-fires; the like to which I never saw here before at any time.

Yesterday morning little was done, but the reading the King's letter to the Visitor to allow fourteen days for the removal of such as came into our places; about seven of which Fellows and Demies continue either in the College or town, and to which we have ordered, by the Visitor's direction, two dishes of meat every day during their stay, in the way of a present. This morning we had again the Visitor, who caused an act or instrument of the whole procedure to be read by his secretary, who is a public notary, which is ordered to be engrossed, and then dissolved the visitation.

I say only in short, that never was Visitor received with greater joy or with greater honour. I am convinced already, by some mens' intolerable insolence, that there will be a very ill use made of this surprising revolution. I write this in my chamber here in the College, intending, God willing, to lie in it this night, having procured a bed, &c.

Magdalen Coll. Oxon. 17 Octob. 1688.

Saturday night.

The Princess Anne visits Oxford.

From the same to the same.

Sir,

The news we have received last week has been astonishing; but in the midst of all these great revolutions, we look upon it as very providential that the King is returned to Whitehall, which I hope will tend to the good and benefit both of King and people; for now there will be a regular and well-constituted parliament, and laws framed and enacted according to due and ancient form.

Yesterday the Princess Anne came hither, and was received by the university and town with all imaginable joy, honour, and triumph. Sir John Lanier's regiment of horse, here quartered, went out to meet her. The Earl of Northampton came in at the head of a great party of horse, both of gentlemen and militia-men, of two or three counties: but immediately before the coach of her highness, the Bishop of London,* in a military habit, blue cloak, and pistols before him, his naked sword in his hand (his colours purple) and the motto embroidered in letters of gold, *NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI*, rode at the head of a troop of noblemen and gentlemen. The whole cavalcade consisted of about eleven or twelve hundred horse. At Christ Church she was received by the Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, and Doctors in their scarlet, the Vice-chancellor complimenting her in an English speech.

Oxon. Dec. 16, 1788.

* Dr. Henry Compton.

Nigelli Speculum Stultorum.

Mr. CREECH to Dr. HICKES, Dean of Worcester.

(Under the signature of Nigellus, jun.)

Mart. ult. [16] 88.

Dear and honoured Mr. Dean,

***** If you have a spare hour, you would greatly oblige me to see if you have at Oxford Nigelli Speculum Stultorum: the man was Chanter of Canterbury almost 500 years ago. My edition is at Paris, 1506. You will be pleased mightily at the sight of it; and I will give it you shortly with notes. You will hear of the man in Gesner's Epitome, Pits and Bale, and the Catalog. Test. Verit.; but I should be glad to be informed of another edition of it than mine is: it was printed between 1400 and 1500. I have not the last Oxford Catal. by me, to see whether it be there. I wonder that nobody took notice of the man before; for his verse is as clean, and his sense as easy and clear, and his satyr against the vicious churchmen of that time as biting, as any you shall see in Bapt Mantuanus, or any poet that was not born in the true times of natural poetry. This man is to be music to the feast, to make the victuals digest well, and give you some sport; as Sir Thomas Bayns used to say of Esop—that when he had dulled himself in following Plato or Virgil, he was fain to call for Eso, to be his fidler and refresh him. Mr. Dean, you shall be most heartily welcome hither; Mr. Raworth bids me tell you he longs to see you, and so doth his family, and so doth mine. Send my service, I pray, Mr. Dean, to Mr. Hopkins, till I can do it to his consent, and give the same to Mr. Charlett, when his boots and spurs are off. So I rest,

Your most humble and most affectionate and obliged servant,

NIGELLUS, jun.

—
Mr. Creech.

Mr. PARSONS to Dr. CHARLETT.

G. 27 May [16] 90.

Dear Sir,

I am much indebted to you for the continuance of your civilities; and my obligations had much more increased, had you been so kind as to have accompanied our good friend Mr. Creech in his journey to Gloucester, who is exceeding welcome to me, and your reception should not have been less, where we might have enjoyed the happiness of an innocent and free conversation, where we might have philosophized upon all the unaccountable occurrences, and settled our
own

own thoughts, as well as the nation, without any check or controul. But this blessing is in part denied us by your absence, and therefore I will keep Mr. Creech so much the longer, though he maketh excursions to see an old mistress or the like, whose covetousness was more than her love, or else she had never married a spark that hath more acres than grains of sense; and were the brute capable of being rhymed to death, Mr. Creech should do it genteely, and take the widow with her jointure; but 'tis so insensible a thing, that all the invectives and satires will make no more impression upon his thick skull than a cannon bullet will against Shotover hill. When our friend returns, he shall come loaded with my thanks and services to you for all your favours.

* * * * *

I am, with all sincerity,
Your affectionate friend and humble servant,

RICH. PARSONS.

On the Word "Clericus."

Extract of a Letter to Mr. JOSHUA BARNES.

* * I admire you should take *Clerk* for a law term, which is nothing but *Clericus* (which, indeed, is the word you should have used in Latin) made English of *Clerus* [κλῆρος] an old ecclesiastical name used by the Fathers for the College of Ordered Men. St. Augustin particularly tells his opinion of the reason for it: *Clericos hinc appellatos puto qui sunt in Ecclesiastici Ministerii gradibus ordinati, quia Matthias sorte electus est, quem primum per apostolos legimus ordinatum.* [In Ps. 67] Though I confess, I fancy another original of this use of the word, viz. when the notions of the Christian Clergy's sanctity and strict consecration to God began to run high, and be very much conformed to those of the Jewish priesthood, and they looked upon themselves not only as professors and teachers of Christianity, but as God's particular lot and inheritance, then it is my conjecture, they took up this appellation out of the Septuagint, where they found the same Israelites, that in one place are called a kingdom of Priests, in another styled λαος σε κῆ κληρος σε [Θεο]. But it is but a trifle, and whatever gave the first occasion for the use of the word, it is certainly ancient, and sprung from Ecclesiastics, not Lawyers.

That imputation, if you consider, does more properly belong to your *Generosus*. For this use of that word, for a *Gentleman*, cannot be classical, but seems to be Law-Latin, or something as barbarous: I have, indeed, met with such epithets as these for distinction of degrees, *Illustris, Spectabilis, Clarissimus, Perfectissimus, Egregius*, &c. but

but it was about Constantine's time, in the depth of the Roman monarchy, when Latin was extremely depraved, when too they were invented by modellers of the government, and a sort of lawyers: and for *generosus*, I have not even yet found it thus used. But I never examined these matters; I only tell you my present thoughts.

* * * *

W. Wn.

Chart. Lond. Nov. 15, 1692.

Dipping for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Dr. PLOT to Dr. CHARLETT.

Rochester, Aug. 18, 1693.

Good Master,

According to my promise I here send you word that I have reached this place, having been as successful in my journey as I could expect; but the greatest rarity that I met with has been here, viz. a medicine for the bite of a mad dog, which was applied here to Dr. de Langley, Prebend of Canterbury, his wife, and fair daughter, who were all three dipt in salt water, a little below the bridge, without fig leaves, last Friday morning, by two lewd* fellows of this town, the spectators, you may be sure, being very numerous. That the Rev. Dr. was really mad I hope you will not doubt; but whether the medicine had its due effect, I guess I shall hear by that time I reach Canterbury, when you shall be sure to hear again from

Your most faithful friend,

ROB. PLOT.

* We presume that *lewd* is here used in its original signification of *unlearned*, *ignorant*, in contradistinction to the *lered*, that is, the clergy, clerks, or such as were able to read and write.

"Now is not this of God a full faire grace,
That such a leud man's wit shall pace
The wisdom of an heape of learned men?"

Chaucer's Prol. to the Manciple.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

THUCYDIDES.

In the selection of his subject, Thucydides is by the ancient critics usually esteemed less fortunate than his great predecessor, whose fame he was anxious to emulate. The plan of Herodotus embraces the most distinguished nations which flourished in his age; it occupies a considerable period of time, includes events of great importance and striking character, and admits an entertaining variety of narrative and description. The history of Thucydides is confined to the events of a single war; a war waged between two Grecian states, springing from no noble principles, marked by few striking events, and, with a few exceptions, confined within the limits of a country of inconsiderable extent. The few digressions which he admits from the direct tenor of his subject, commonly relate to topics of grave political or historical disquisition.

Thucydides probably survived the Peloponnesian war several years, and it was certainly his intention to have traced it through its whole progress to the calamitous event by which Athens was brought for a season under the Lacedæmonian yoke. His history, however, from whatever cause, was left by him incomplete, terminating abruptly in the twenty-first year of the war. The inferiority of the eighth book to the preceding part of the work, induced some of the ancients to ascribe it, without sufficient reason, to a different author.

The first book of Thucydides is preliminary to his general subject. With the skill of a philosopher, he traces the progress of society in Greece, so far as it could be collected from the works of poets, and the imperfect traditions of the age. He then develops the causes which gave rise to the commotions which during twenty-seven years agitated and afflicted the whole of Greece, and describes the various ineffectual negotiations which preceded the open avowal of hostilities. The history of the war itself commences with the second book.

The arrangement of Thucydides is so strictly confined by the order of time, that he does not hesitate often to interrupt the narration of an important action, if it extend beyond the limits prescribed by his method. He divides the year into two seasons, under which he arranges its events, the summer and winter, the summer including the entire spring, and the autumn being joined with the winter. Hence some little embarrassment occasionally arises in his chronology,* as each of his years corresponds in part to two Julian and Olympic years. The motive of Thucydides for adopting this arrangement was, that the commencement of his year might coincide with the opening of the

Vol. V.

3 U

campaign.

* Of this, Dionysius of Halicarnassus produces some remarkable instances from the third book. — Dion. Hal. de Thucyd. judic.

campaign. The division which he marks under the name of summer commenced very early, of which the eighth year, it is observed by chronologers, furnishes a proof. At the commencement of that year, Thucydides notices the occurrence of a partial eclipse of the sun, which took place, according to the calculations of astronomers, on the 21st of March, 424 B. C.

If the subject of Thucydides want the grandeur of that of Herodotus, it possesses at least the much superior merit of truth and certainty. It is a just panegyric conferred on the historian by a modern writer, who has himself excelled in the same department of literature, that "the first page of Thucydides is the commencement of real history." His subject relates to his own times and his own country. The scene of action was familiar to him; with the principal actors he had conversed, and had himself borne some share in the transactions which he records. With these advantages his diligence, fidelity, and judgment remain only to be ascertained, to stamp his history with the sanction of perfect credibility. In what degree he possessed these important qualities of an historian, may be best concluded from an examination of his work.

He was probably, as may be judged from the well-known expression of his sensibility to the fame and merit of Herodotus, seized at an early period with the desire of signalizing himself by some great historical composition which should transmit his name with honour to future ages. On the commencement of the Peloponnesian war, a fit subject for his labours seemed to him to have occurred. He immediately, he says, directed his attention to it, "expecting that it would prove of great importance, and more worthy of record than those which had preceded it, founding his conjecture on the flourishing state of both the contending parties with respect to military power, and seeing the rest of the Grecian states either already arranged under their respective leading powers, or meditating a junction with them."* He was fully sensible of the uncertainty of history preceding his own time, and of the causes to which this defect was to be ascribed, arising from the impatience of men under any laborious investigation, and their readiness to acquiesce in such accounts as were most easily to be obtained.† With respect to his own selection and treatment of his materials, he observes, "As to the events of the war, I have not thought it fit to describe them from every casual information, or according to my own mere opinion of their probability, but I have adduced those at which I myself was present, or those respecting which I have been able to make the most accurate possible enquiry from others. Yet the discovery of truth was difficult, because they who were present at the transactions themselves did not agree in all respects in their accounts of the same events, but gave representations, differing according to their different partialities, or degrees of recollection. And perhaps, in the perusal, my work will prove less agreeable, on account

* Lib. i. 1.

† Lib. i. 20.

count of its want of the ornaments of fiction. Yet if the subject be judged useful in its tendency, this will be sufficient for those, who wish to obtain a clear knowledge of past events, and thence a probable anticipation of those future similar events, which in the revolutions of human affairs are likely to recur. For my work is composed rather as a possession for perpetuity, than an exhibition intended to gain the applause of the present moment.*

Such were the diligence and judgment of this historian. His fidelity is not less conspicuous. It is observed by Hume, that "in general there is more candour and sincerity in ancient historians, but less exactness and care, than in the moderns." Part of this remark is confirmed, and part opposed by the example of Thucydides. His accuracy of enquiry, and his impartiality of representation, merit equal praise. The disasters or errors of his country are not concealed; the conduct of its enemies is not disparaged. No political friends or enemies seem marked out for approbation or censure. Even his own unjust sentence excites no severe animadversion, it is related in a cursory manner, and the only remark which the historian makes on it is, that it afforded him leisure and opportunity for investigating more accurately the affairs which he intended to relate.† Dionysius of Halicarnassus supposes him in some of his representations to have been animated by a desire of revenging himself on his country for the severe treatment which he had experienced; but the traces of this sentiment it will be difficult to discover.‡

Thucydides examined events with the eye of a philosophic historian. He is careful to trace their connection with each other, to estimate their comparative importance, and to delineate the political situation and relations of the several states, whose interests were involved in the events which he relates. His subject does not, equally with many others, give him frequent opportunities of striking description, yet many passages of his work are far from being deficient in this quality. As specimens of interesting and animated narrative, with many others, may be cited the account of the plague of Athens, of the siege of Plataea, and above all, that of the distress and capture of the Athenian army after its defeat in Sicily.

The style of Thucydides is of that class which the ancient critics describe by the character of austere. It studies brevity and force, much more than harmony, perspicuity, or elegance. Its frequent obscurity, arising from its extreme conciseness, and bold and harsh transpositions, is its chief fault. It is regarded by the ancient critics as one of the purest specimens of the old Attic diction. Its occasional obscurity is compensated by its constant energy and elevation.

Balancing

* The construction of some parts of this passage in the original is difficult, and has divided the opinions of critics. What appeared the most probable interpretation has been selected.

† V. 26.

‡ De Thucyd. judic. p. 157, Sylburg.

Balancing its defects and its excellencies, the history of Thucydides deserves, and will retain, the character bestowed on it by its author, as *πηγμα ες ας*, an expression which its just application in this instance has rendered almost proverbial. It may likewise be recommended as a most useful study for the perfect attainment of the Greek language. Adolescentes ut non nisi Xenophontea aut Herodotea facilitate et perspicuitate præparati ad Thucydidem accedent, ita hujus lectione exercitati, ad nullum non sive scriptorem sive poetam insigni cum intelligentiæ spe et fructu progredientur. *Wyitenbach.*

Editions of Thucydides.

The first edition of Thucydides appeared at Venice, from the press of Aldus, 1502, fol. He was at the same time engaged in the publication of Herodotus and Sophocles. The Greek scholia were published by him the following year, annexed to a volume containing the Greek history of Xenophon, its continuation by Georgius Gemistus Pletho, and Herodian.

The next edition, comprizing the Greek scholia, is due to B. Junta, Florent. 1506, fol. Other Juntine editions are mentioned by bibliographers.

Joachim Camerarius superintended an edition, with the scholia, printed at Basil, 1540, fol.

H. Stephens printed two editions of this author, Par. fol. 1564, 1588, of which the latter is most valued, as containing various improvements both of the text and version.

The edition of Æmiliius Portus, printed at Frankfort, 1594, fol. is taken from the second edition of Stephens, with many typographical errors. It is chiefly distinguished by the annotations of Fr. Portus, the father of Æmiliius.

After this edition a long pause of more than a century occurs in the publication of Thucydides. In 1696 appeared the splendid edition of Hudson at Oxford, rendered commodious by various conveniences of arrangement, and enriched with collations of several MSS.

The edition of Hudson is the basis of that of Wasse and Duker, Amstel, fol. 1731, which is splendid and valuable, but Duker does not profess to have bestowed on it all the care requisite for a complete edition. The superintendence of the publication was committed to him by the booksellers, Wetstein and Smith; he arranged the materials which they had provided, and added whatever occurred to his own notice without much search.

The text of this edition was elegantly reprinted at Glasgow, 8 vols. duod. 1759.

Thucydides was published at Vienna, 2 vols. 8vo. 1785, by Alter. This edition contains the Greek text, with some collations of MSS., and possesses, therefore, some degree of critical importance.

Duker's edition was reprinted at Deuxpont, in 6 vols. 8vo. 1788. The typographical execution is elegant and correct.

The

The edition begun by Gottleber and Bayer, and completed by Beck, 2 vols. 4to. Lips. 1790, 1804, is on the whole the most useful edition of Thucydides, as containing a summary of what has been written by preceding commentators and critics, with some original observations, not devoid of merit. Its typography is, however, inelegant.

The Edinburgh edition, 6 vols. duod. 1803, is elegant and accurate, and some judicious alterations are introduced into the text. To the preface the initials P. E. are annexed, said to denote the Rev. Peter Elmsley.

D.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND
CURIOUS BOOKS.

CAN GRANDE DELLA SCALA,*
OR, CANIS SCALIGER.

No examples drawn from the history of more modern times can give the remotest idea of the anarchy, confusion, and misery which prevailed throughout Italy, but more especially among those free states which afterwards formed the continental territories of the Venetian republic, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. That devoted corner of the earth was no sooner freed from the oppression and barbarities exercised by the detestable race of the Eccelins, than a new family of tyrants elevated themselves on the ruins of the freedom of their native city, Verona, and from thence gradually extended their power and influence over all the country which had so lately trembled at the frown of the Lord of Romano. The following is a short sketch of the genealogy and revolutions of this once illustrious house.

The descendants of Babo, lord of Birkhausen, in Bavaria, were expelled from the seat of their ancestors by duke Henry VIII. of the house

* The history of this celebrated man would form no unsuitable parallel to that of Eccelin da Romano, of whom a very interesting memoir appeared in an early number of the *Athenæum*. Both raised themselves by their military abilities and political dexterity from being the petty lords of a few townships and castles, to the dominion of the whole north-eastern quarter of Italy; but, of their individual characters, the advantage is evidently on the side of Cane, whose ungovernable ambition was mingled with a great proportion of generosity and refinement. Permit me in this place to correct a mistake which has inadvertently been made by the correspondent who furnished this article to which I allude. No part of Eccelin's dominions lay in the country of Piedmont, although most of his castles were situated, in the Italian phrase, "*à piè de' Monti*," signifying at the foot of the Norician or Tyrolese Alps, which confine upon the territories of La Marca Trevisana.

house of Este, and having fled into Italy, established themselves at Verona. The name of their patriarch, at the time of this emigration, was Henry, who was the father of Sigibert, the father of James; Sigibert appears to have again obtained some footing in Germany, since he was known among those of that nation by the title of Count Scalemberg, from whence the Italian surname of "La Scala" is said to have been given to the family. However that may be, James appears to have returned to the station of a private citizen of Verona; and his son, Mastin, was the first of the house, who, having been successively promoted to be Podestà and Captain-general of his native city, employed the ascendancy which these situations gave him to obtain the absolute dominion of the state, which he governed till the year 1277, when he was slain by a conspiracy of the noble families of the Pigozzi and Scarabelli. Albert I. his son, retrieved the affairs of his house, and maintained possession of his father's sovereignty to the year 1300, when he died, and transmitted it in succession to his sons Bartholomew, who died in 1303, Alboin, who died in 1311, and Cane, surnamed the Great (more usually distinguished by the united name of Can-grande, like Charlemagne for Charles the Great) who raised his family to the highest point of its power and dignity. During the space of eighteen years he encreased his patrimony by the accession of Vicenza, Padua, Trivigi, Feltre, and Belluno, and for some time previous to his death (in 1329) had been deservedly considered as the most distinguished, both for extent of dominion, personal abilities, valour, and magnificence, of all the petty sovereigns of the north of Italy, and as excelled, probably, by no prince of his age, in all princely virtues and accomplishments, and the refinement of the court over which he presided.

Cane died without legitimate issue, and was succeeded in the joint-administration of his estates by his nephews, Albert the second, and Mastin the second, the two sons of his brother Alboin. Albert was of a mild, pacific character, and left the affairs of government almost entirely in the hands of Mastin, who, to the ambition, and no inconsiderable share of the abilities, of his uncle, added a much larger portion of insolence and ferocity, and was in consequence exposed to perpetual war and danger from the enemies of his house; so that, although he might enumerate Brescia, Lucca, Parma, and Reggio, among the acquisitions annexed at different times by his arms to the territories he inherited from Cane, yet he was never secure in the government even of his most inconsiderable possessions, and before his death (in 1351) had the mortification of seeing a great part of them ravished altogether from his grasp.* At his decease, Albert, grown

* In the year 1335, a league was formed among several Italian princes, with the Venetian republic at the head, to check the alarming power of Mastin della Scala. The two brothers, Peter and Orlando Rossi (who were deservedly accounted the first partizan captains of the age, and were moreover animated by a peculiar hatred against the Scaligers, having been expelled by them from the government

grown old in peaceable indolence, relinquished, without a sigh, the government of all his states to the three sons of his brother, Can Rabbioso, Can Signorio, and Paul-Alboin. Of these unfortunate youths, who appear to have degenerated altogether from the characteristic virtues of their ancestors, and to have inherited from them only the worst vices of the age, the elder was murdered, in the year 1359, by his brother Signorio, and Signorio himself not long after met the same fate at the hands of Paul, who governed alone till the year 1375, and was succeeded by his bastard sons, Anthony, and Bartholomew II. These wretches, imitating the example of their unnatural father and uncles, lived for six years in a state of mutual rancour and hatred, which terminated, in 1381, in the assassination of Bartholomew; after which Anthony governed alone in Verona till 1388, when he was expelled by the all-powerful family of Visconte. From that period the Scaligeri are no longer heard of in history.*

The following character of the great Cane is given by Bonifacio, the historian of Trivigi, immediately after relating the manner of his obtaining possession of that important city. It is the more likely to be true, since Bonifacio, attached to the liberties of his country, is not liable to be suspected of partiality to the characters of its tyrants; and it is very descriptive of the manners of the age and those of the Italian princes in particular.

"Now the Trevisans, being so hard pressed, deliberated on surrendering themselves to Scaliger; to which they were so much the more inclined, because they knew that, cruel and terrible as he was to his enemies, yet to his friends he was most courteous and kind, and observant of his promises. After victory he pardoned with facility
all

government of their native city, Parma) successively assumed the command of the combined army, and, after a bloody war of three years, reduced the tyrant to accept of a peace, by which he yielded Feltre, Belluno, and Ceneda to the king of Bohemia, Bergamo and Brescia to the duke of Milan, the whole of the Trevisano, with other places, to the republic of Venice, and Lucca to the Florentines.

* This is not quite correct. The Scaligers re-entered Verona in 1404, and were finally expelled, not till 1409, by the Venetians. In the 16th century, the famous critics, Julius-Cæsar and Joseph Scaliger, claimed descent from this illustrious house; but, although the first was a native of Verona, their pretensions have not been admitted by the best judges. B. yle speaks thus concerning it, *Art. Verona*. "It is not known whether any posterity remained of the illustrious house of La Scala. Julius-Cæsar Scaliger gave out that he issued from this family. But the glory was contested him, and few people at this day believe that it had any good foundation. Some think that the letters of naturalization, which he obtained in France, contradict his pretension, since he is only qualified in them as "a physician, native of Verona." "François &c. Sçavoir faisons &c. nons avoir reçu l'umile supplication de nostre chier & bien amé Julius Cæsar de L'Escalle de Bordons, Docteur en Medecine natif de la ville de Veronne en Italic, contenant, que, &c. &c."

† *Historia Trivigiana*, di Giovanni Bonifaccio, divisa in dodici libri, &c. &c. In Trivigi, 1591. Appresso Domenico Amici.

all those whom he had conquered; of which he gave an example in his conduct to the Paduans, whom he for a long time opposed with all the rancour of the most implacable foe, but had no sooner reduced them to submission than he loved them most dearly like his own children, glorifying himself in that, under his dominion, Padua was re-established in her former prosperous state; and so highly was the reputation of this prince esteemed throughout the world, that even his enemies themselves were accustomed to praise and admire him. He took delight in hunting, and so much in fowling, that we read of his keeping at one time 300 falcons; his court afforded a splendid reception to all honourable men, and a secure refuge to all banished noblemen of other states;* and a tranquil port of safety, as it were, to which they might always have recourse in trouble; among whom we may number Dante Alighieri, who remained there all the time he was an exile; Huguccio della Fagiola, who was reduced from a princely station to the lowest fortune; and many others, who were esteemed and honoured by Cane in their distress as highly as they would have been during their most prosperous condition. So greatly did he love the virtue of hospitality, that he used to treat his guests in a very superior style of elegance; the officers of his household were habited in clothes of various degrees of richness, proportioned to the greatness of their offices; the chambers and halls of his palace were diversely ornamented with hangings, pictures, and inscriptions selected, according to the use to which each was meant to be appropriated: strangers and guests were lodged in apartments differently inscribed according to their quality. Men of valour and success in arms inhabited the chambers of Triumphs; exiles and refugees, those of Hope; to poets were assigned the apartments of the Muses; to skilful artists, those of Mercury; to preachers, those of the terrestrial Paradise; and so all other qualities were lodged in appropriate hotels; and the servants who waited on them managed all the affairs of the household with great taste and magnificence. The guests, besides every sort of convenience and delicacy, were also entertained by buffoons, jugglers, and musicians; so that no man departed from that most hospitable court without a marvellous satisfaction. The particulars of these royal customs are amply set forth by his familiar attendant, Gazadio da Reggio, and the fame of so worthy a prince deservedly extended itself to the remotest cities and states."

* At this period every popular state in Italy contained within two or more contending factions; and the party in power always took care to expel the others from their dominions. So that every neutral city was full of the "Fuoruscite" of others.

† Huguccio di Fagiola was a lord of Tuscany, possessed of great riches and power, and leader of the Ghibellines in those parts. Like most of the partisan officers of the day, he aspired to the tyranny of some free state, and accordingly succeeded in making himself master of Pisa in 1312, and shortly afterwards of Lucca. He maintained a successful war against the united forces of the Florentines and Frederick king of Sicily; but was at last overturned by a popular faction and a young and enterprising rival, the celebrated Castruccio Castracani.— See Machiavel, Hist. Fior. L. II.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF CARDINAL Gerdil.

HYACINTH-SIGISMOND GERDIL, a Roman Cardinal, was born at Samoens, in one of the northern districts of the Piedmontese dominions, in 1718. He belonged to a family of great respectability for their domestic and social virtues: his infant genius was fostered and cultivated first by an uncle, a scholar of much merit, and then by some eminent individuals among the Barnabite fathers, entrusted with the direction of the royal college at Anneci. In 1732 he himself entered the Barnabite order; he then to his preceding studies added those which were requisite to the claustral dignities; and as soon as this new course was completed, he removed to Bologna, as a candidate for some chair in the schools of the order.

From a remarkable circumstance, we may presume that the proficiency of young Gerdil must have been extraordinary; for, being at Bologna, he attracted so much esteem and regard from Benedict XIV., then archbishop of that city, as to be employed in making extracts, translating passages, and collecting hints for the capital work "On Canonization," which that eminent pontiff, some years after, published.

We are not told whether through command of his superiors, or his own predilection, Gerdil, about 1742, became professor of philosophy in the convent of Macerata; but we have from his own works the most convincing proofs that his mind was decidedly turned towards the rising science of metaphysics; and it is, therefore, in this light chiefly, that in the present account we mean to pourtray his literary character.

The work which, in order of time, first claims our attention, is the "Treatise on the Immateriality of the Soul," published at Turin in 1747. The work originated in this expression of Locke, that "we shall never know whether God has not communicated the power of thinking to matter;" and the position maintained by the author was, that "the immateriality of the soul could be demonstrated from the same principles by which Locke argued the existence and the immateriality of the Supreme Being." Those who are acquainted with the history of modern metaphysics, have lamented that the immortal philosopher, who was almost the creator of this science, should have hazarded the expression which we have transcribed; for, it gave rise to those charges of irreligion under which, though most unjustly, he laboured at home and abroad. It likewise excited against him a vast number of adversaries in every part of Europe, and long prevented his philosophy from making, in the science of man and of society, that mighty revolution which it afterwards effected. It is, therefore,

no wonder that the subject of the present memoir should be in the class of those who were alarmed at the dangerous hint started by the great anatomist of the human understanding, and that he should employ all his powers in asserting the opposite doctrine. He seems to have successfully performed his task; as, according to the opinion of the best judges in those times, in France and Italy, "Locke could not be confuted with more strength and dexterity; he was compelled either to acknowledge, that the Supreme Being himself is not immaterial, which he certainly dares not assert, or to admit that all thinking beings are of the same nature."

The second performance of our author was rather a retrograde step in metaphysics, as in the subsequent year, 1748, he published in Turin his "Treatise on the Nature and Origin of Ideas," in which he professedly maintained the opinions of Malebranche against those of Locke—an error in judgment, which upon no other ground can be excused than that of the time when it was committed. When we recollect that the pedigree of our ideas, as traced by Locke, was, even in England, attacked in the first part of the century by many authors, among whom was no less a man than Lord Shaftesbury; that, even so late as the middle of the century, it was likewise ridiculed by so distinguished a scholar as Harris; and that in France it had never been so much as known before the year 1736; we shall no longer be surprised that it met with adversaries in Italy also. Nor should we forget that, although erroneous and visionary in his doctrines, Malebranche had the merit of a fascinating style, for which he stands, perhaps, unrivalled in the annals of metaphysics. It was owing to the fame of these two works that, in 1750, Gerdil obtained a chair of philosophy in the university of Turin.

A few years after this promotion, he was admitted into another literary society, in which his talents were exerted to still greater advantage. He was appointed a fellow of the royal academy, just then, under the patronage of the prince duke of Savoy, instituted by the Count of Saluzzo, and Messrs. La Grange and Cigna. He in consequence wrote several excellent memoirs for that academy, which are to be found in the five first volumes of its Transactions, published in 1759.

It was also at the same period (about 1757) that he published the greatest of his works, the "Introduction to the Study of Religion," which he dedicated to Benedict XIV. Ever since the first attacks of infidelity against natural and revealed religion, towards the close of the 17th century, some eminent champions had from time to time appeared in the defence of both. Such had successively been Abadie and Duguet in France, the illustrious Clarke in England, the still more illustrious Leibnitz in Germany, not to mention writers of inferior merit. All of them, however, owing to the age in which they lived, could not be completely victorious in their struggles: the methods *a priori*, employed by some of them, were notoriously vicious; the arguments from the works of nature employed by others, although of infinite weight,

weight, were yet far from producing a complete conviction. When, therefore, the science of the human mind had been better developed; when the natural passion of *Theopathy* had been fully discovered; and when, in consequence, it had been concluded, beyond all doubt, that man was formed to be a religious animal; then the champions of religion had the prospect of complete success. Many writers enjoyed the glory of this success about the middle of the century. Those of England and of France are too well known to be mentioned in this place. It is sufficient for us to say, that among those of Italy Gerdil was the most distinguished.

Induced by his former acquaintance with Gerdil in Bologna, and much more by the merit of this work, the pontiff recommended him to his Sardinian majesty, the excellent monarch Charles Emanuel, to be tutor to the royal prince, the present abdicated king of Sardinia. The choice could not fall on a more proper person. Gerdil took the most judicious measures for the education of his royal pupil; he provided him with excellent preceptors in every branch of knowledge required by his sovereign rank; and thus the monarch and the whole court of Turin had the satisfaction of beholding the young prince, before he was eighteen years old, one of the most accomplished persons of his age and station in Europe.

During the time in which he was employed in the court of Turin, Gerdil wrote three works, in confutation of some paradoxes of as many eminent French writers—Melon, Montesquieu, and Rousseau. He confuted Melon in his doctrine, that luxury contributes to the prosperity of nations; Montesquieu, in his principle that monarchic governments can subsist without virtue; and Rousseau, in the whole of his system of education, exhibited in the *Emile*. This last performance was accounted the best of the three; and we have the attestation of Rousseau himself to its merit; for, on perusing it, he could not help admiring the author's reasoning, and then exclaiming, "Voilà l'unique écrit publié contre moi, que j'aie trouvé digne d'être lu en entier." It was, indeed, universally admitted that Gerdil's performance was a striking example of logical precision, and, what is not common, accompanied with a remarkable perspicuity of style. In this last respect he always evinced himself a worthy disciple of Malebranche!

Whilst, however, in the zenith of his reputation as a metaphysician, Gerdil gave an instance of intellectual aberration in another branch of philosophy, which, for the sake of his reputation, we should wish to throw into oblivion. Intruding himself into the field of physics, he published a work on the phenomena of capillary tubes, in which he combated the doctrine of attraction; a fact which may serve as a warning to those who rush into departments of science in which they are strangers! As it was to be expected, the performance met with humiliating answers, especially in some French periodical works of the time. We shall, however, repeat on this subject what was said by the late celebrated astronomer La Lande—"M. Gerdil is learned

learned in many other branches of science; and his reputation may safely dispense with this work."

On the nomination of his Sardinian majesty, in 1777, Gerdil was promoted to the Roman purple; he consequently left Turin and repaired to Rome. In this latter residence he evinced that worldly honours, even of the highest rank, are indifferent objects to a person who can command fame. Modesty and simplicity were his characteristics. Except that train of attendants, and that display of exterior distinctions, which, in public ceremonies, were indispensable to his dignity, in every other point he was as plain and unostentatious as if he had still been an obscure person. He constantly resided in the Piedmontese convent of St. Charles of Cattinari, belonging to his order; and there, in respect either to his apartments or his table, he never desired to be distinguished from the rest of the claustral dignitaries in the same community.

"Gerdil," says a traveller, "was the life and soul of the court of Rome." He must either have been misinformed, or he must improperly have expressed his meaning. Gerdil was held, as he deserved, in the highest estimation by the Roman government; but his spirit was almost constantly in opposition to that of the generality of the persons who were at the head of the ecclesiastical affairs in Rome. He was an enemy of that false spirit of moderation by which the Roman court in the latest periods was governed; he clearly saw that it unavoidably tended to the ruin of the church; and certainly no person in power, who ever lived in the decline of any empire, could more justly than Gerdil say,

——— Si Pergama dextra
Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.

It would have been desirable that, in the ages of their plenary authority, the prelates of the church of Rome had constantly evinced moderation and docility; but, at the time to which we allude, the circumstances were different. It was no longer a question of supremacy, jurisdiction, prerogatives, power, or even of some peculiar tenets. The spirit of the age professedly tended to the subversion of religion under any shape; and it was incumbent on those who were invested with power (no matter of what persuasion) to check, if possible, the threatening progress of libertinism, and to support the morals of society. Gerdil always was of this opinion, and lamented that so few of his colleagues should agree with him on this head.

Not to mention any preceding and less noted occurrences of the kind, it is a fact completely established, that in 1801 he warmly opposed any intended negotiations with the French Consular government. Bonaparte had made the first overtures for the stipulation of a concordate; and his offer, as was natural, had occasioned great debates in the sacred college. Every one of the members present at the assemblies agreed that the proposal was an impudent, hypocritical farce

on

on the side of the French; and, consequently, that any eventual transaction with them would prove nugatory. As, however, in the opinion of the majority it was infinitely worse to leave the French nation in a state of open depravity and atheism, than to expose the church to the danger of mortification and ridicule, the offers of the First Consul were accepted. Gerdil was one of the few who openly dissented. It was generally reported that he told the Pope that "by the signature of the concordate, he had signed the destruction of religion;" and it was thought that the sorrow which he felt from that event greatly accelerated his death.

Cardinal H. Gerdil died at Rome on the 17th August, 1802, in the 85th year of his age, much regretted by his admirers, by his colleagues, and by the public at large. Referring himself entirely to the established ceremonial of the papal court, as far as his dignity was concerned, he declared that he wished to be buried, as he actually was, in the church of his convent of St. Charles at Cattinari, in the plainest manner; and it was only by the desire of the sacred college that a neat monument in marble was afterwards erected for him, with his bust, executed by the Chevalier Canova.

In an eulogy, published at Rome towards the close of 1802, the author said that "Gerdil united in himself the mind of Bossuet and the spirit of Francis de Sales." There is certainly an exaggerated compliment in this sentence; but, if reduced to its proper value, it will be competent to give a correct idea of the Cardinal's character, for he really possessed great vigour of understanding and equal goodness of heart.

The year after his death (1803) a complete edition of his works was published at Bologna, in six 4to. volumes. The public was also given to understand, that, as he had left behind him a great number of manuscripts, a new and still more complete edition was preparing. We do not, however, find that this project has been hitherto carried into execution. We are likewise told by Mr. Denina that the Cardinal having written his works in three different languages, the Latin, Italian, and French, an abridgment was intended to be made of them, and published with the title of "*Esprit de Gerdil*." It is not within our knowledge that this "*Esprit*" has ever appeared, either before or since his death.

F. D.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DREAMS.

IS there who deems the consciousness of life
 In slumber lost? who yields to stealing sleep
 As to a sad necessity, and joys
 To view the dawnlight's golden glimmering streak
 His curtain's couch; then springs impatient forth,
 And boasts he feels existence? but to me
 Sweet is the trance of slumber: sweet th' escape
 From life's realities to fancy's world
 Of airy happiness: the throbs of hope,
 The smiles of rapture: voices breathing love,
 Delightful shapes and scenes of fairy-land:
 To mem'ry's pleasures, and the fleeting joys
 That seem'd for ever flown; but nightly wing
 Their backward flight, and hover o'er my brow.
 The gaudy sun to me looks treacherous forth;
 Beyond the prospect which he gilds, the glance
 Of reason pierces, and behold! a cloud
 Of troubles: cares and terrors: feverish hopes
 Damp'd by despair, and pleasures with remorse
 Embitter'd. Shine companion of my bed,
 Thou lovely moon! from ocean's trembling verge
 Lift thy full orb, that reddening through the woods
 Gleams like a sanguine shield; till slow it climbs,
 And lessens as it climbs; and hovering high
 On the blue calm of ether, sheds abroad
 Its white effulgence. Through my heart I feel
 Thy influence glide: thy beams of lambent light
 Steal on mine eyes, and swimming slumber veils
 The consciousness of vision: then awakes
 The soul of fancy: then beside my couch
 Fair waters dimpling roll, and verdant trees
 With dewy branches glisten to the day:
 Then blooming damsels whisper; or in dance
 Vibrate their modulated feet, and wind
 Their lily arms to sounds of tinkling wires.
 O happy! whom Imagination seeks
 Where'er he rests his head; on feathery down,
 Or the hard pallet; on the reeling deck
 Scourg'd by the waves, or on the moonshine bank
 Bower'd by the hazel's foliage, where the dew
 On primrose and on violet hangs its gems.

The

The lover—no, reality itself
Scarce equals that blest moment, when he grasps
The hand so long withheld, that trembles soft
Within his trembling pressure: when his eyes
Drink in the lucid languishment of look
That thrills the shivering nerves: the mystic glance,
Avowing all unutterable things,
And kindling hope to madness. Rise not yet,
Unwelcome sun! for never shall he know
So sweet a moment: never, though he clasp
Possession, shall he feel an hour like that,
When e'en impossibility gave way
At fancy's bidding; and the smiles, the sighs,
The murmur'd accents and the glowing touch,
Heard, felt, and seen in slumber's ecstasy,
Blended the zest of mystery with bliss,
The tumult of amazement. These are thine
Creative slumber! by thy magic pow'r
Consign'd to more than mortal blessedness
The poet smiles; and muses that the bough
Of laurel wreathes his temples; that the car
Of triumph bears him to the shouting fane;
That blushing maidens roll their sparkling eyes
To gratulate his coming, and entwine
With ivory fingers myrtle and the rose,
To shadow him with showers of paradise.
By slumber's charm whole oceans interpos'd,
Shrink and are dry: the friend whom tented fields
Had sever'd from thee, sits beside thee now,
As in time past: the self-same oak above
Expands its dome of leaves; the rivulet sends
The same cool murmur to thy tranquil ear:
And sweet it is, to stretch thy limbs in shade
Beside the man thou lov'st, and feel the hours,
In blithest converse with the rivulet's haste,
Glide fast away. By secret sympathy
The tender wife, amid the bustling crowd,
Perchance awhile forgotten, twines in sleep
Around the fibres of the conscious brain:
And the heart melts, to know that placid smile,
So fond and so confiding: then the gloom
Of midnight brightens: though perchance the while
Whirl'd in rude vehicle o'er some bleak heath,
The night-storm howling round him, yet the gloom
Of midnight brightens: 'tis the scene of home.
Beneath noon's azure arch the sunny field
Spreads green its flowery grass: he looks, he sees
The graceful boy's clear eye, and forehead pure

As very snow: he sees his crisped locks
 Unravelling on the breeze their flaxen rings,
 The whilst his bounding feet elastic leap
 Among the meadow lambs and hedge-row birds,
 The fellows of his pastime: or behold!
 The fire-side light reflects on rubied cheeks:
 The prattled tale, the scream of merriment,
 The babe's sweet laughter and half-tottering step,
 The mother's gaze of modest ardency,
 All, all are present: and the well-known groupe
 Dawns like a vision on the slumbering man.
 O gentle sleep! thy silent potency
 Can teach the happy keener happiness,
 Can snatch the wretched from the depth of woe.
 Nay—the cold grave is open'd; and the form
 Of loveliness that slept, once more awakes;
 And blooms and smiles, and musically speaks;
 And fires the brain with such delirious joy,
 That O! it were felicity to dream
 For ever thus, nor wake, unless in heaven!

ANTHOCLÉS.

THE YEARS TO COME.

MY transient hour—my little day
 Is speeding fast—how fast! away—
 Already hath my summer sun
 Half its race of brightness run;
 Ah me! I hear the wintry blast—
 My “life of life” will soon be past!
 The flush of youth will all be o'er,
 The throb of joy will throb no more—
 And Fancy, mistress of my lyre,
 Will cease to lend her sacred fire—
 My trembling heart!—prepare! prepare!
 For skies of gloom and thoughts of care.
 Sorrows and wants will make thee weep,
 And fears of age will o'er thee creep;
 Health, that smil'd in bloomy pride,
 Will cease to warm thy sluggish tide;
 The shaft of pain—the frost of woe,
 Will bid the current cease to flow;
 And who, alas! shall then be nigh,
 To soothe me with affection's sigh?
 To press my feeble hand in their's,
 To plead for me in silent prayers,

And

And cheer me with those hopes that shed
 Rapture o'er a dying bed?—
 Days of the future!—cease to roll
 Upon my wild affrighted soul—
 Mysterious fate!—I will not look
 Within thy dark, eventful book—
 Enough for *me* to feel, and know
 That love and life must shortly go;
 That joy will vanish, fancy fly,
 And death dissolve the closest tie.
 E'en now, while mourns my pensive rhyme,
 I list the warning voice of time—
 And O! this sigh, this start of fear,
 Tells me the night will soon be here.

LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

OH! leave me, Love; fair traitor, leave me;
 To other victims bear thy flame;
 With fancied bliss no more deceive me,
 A shadow all, a dream, a name!

But thou, chaste nymph, of heavenly feature,
 Friendship, thy sober charms display;
 No fev'rish glow, no flashing meteor;
 Serenely bright thy temper'd ray.

VIRIDIS.

FRIENDSHIP AND LOVE.

ENOUGH of Friendship, smooth deceiver!
 That promised bliss, and bliss alone;
 Mock'd me with fruitless pity ever,
 And gave me sorrows not my own.

Be mine, through life, the love that blesses
 With sweet forgetfulness of earth,
 And steals me, in a wife's caresses,
 From pining care and noisy mirth.

FLOSCULUS.

FORTUNE's PAGEANT.*

THINK of this world, my friend, as of a show
 Of antic pageantry, that round and round
 Stalks o'er the stage of some wide theatre,
 The gaze of vacant eyes. Behind the scenes
 Fortune, the Manager, her subject crew
 Of actors marshalling, assigns to each,
 As fickle fancy moves, the destin'd part.
 And Him she bids to strut, in purple robe,
 With diadem on brow, and scepter'd hand,
 A seeming monarch; scarce he deigns a glance
 On the base courtier group, that crouching low,
 Press on his sweeping train. Behind him walks,
 Bent with the cares of state, and shaking oft
 His empty skull, as if with projects deep
 Lab'ring perplext, the sapient Minister.
 Next truncheon'd Generals in warlike pomp,
 With sword and scarf and gorget, march along,
 A splendid terror to the sons of peace!
 Nor want the peruked sages of the Law,
 Nor mitred Priests, their sanctimonious pride
 In lowly gestures veiling. Gowns of fur,
 Gold-chains and maces, halberts, trumpets, flags,
 Fill up the motley scene: a rabble rout
 Follows with loud huzzas and secret groans.

Thus round and round they pace: the sportive dame
 Fortune, meanwhile, surveys her passing train,
 And oft, as sways the wayward mood, she darts
 Amid the crowd, and seizing with strong hand
 Some high-rank'd actor, whirls him from his post,
 Down to the rear, and stripping off his spoils,
 Scarlet or ermine, with the tawdry load
 Invests some ragged favourite of the throng,
 And, laughing, leads him up: the wretch displac'd,
 Forgetful that to her his transient state
 He owed, a puppet of her garish show,
 Bewails his lot, and loudly speaks his wrongs,
 While pleas'd beholders grin malicious scorn.

At length the curtain falls—the pageant masks,
 Kings, satraps, pontiffs, statesmen, warriors, all
 Drop off, and leave an undistinguish'd mass
 Of levell'd nothingness.

J. A.

* The thought from Lucian.

Erratum. In the first Sonnet of Anthocles, l. 3, p. 432, for *sweet r. green*.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The Literary world will learn with satisfaction, that the Monument intended to be raised in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the celebrated John Locke, meets with considerable encouragement from noblemen and gentlemen of the first distinction. The committee appointed to superintend its erection, we are happy to add, are unremitting in their efforts to complete their object. The admirers of that great and good man have now an opportunity of testifying their admiration and esteem by contributing towards its accomplishment. If ever the efforts of exalted genius successfully exerted for the good of mankind—efforts which have so essentially enlarged the happiness and dignity of the human mind, deserved peculiar regard, the memory of Locke cannot remain any longer neglected by a grateful country. The success of Mr. Westmacott in his two models for national monuments to be erected to the memory of Nelson and Pitt, both fixed upon by the Committee of Taste, the classical elegance of his Addison in Westminster Abbey, and the force and dignity of his Abercrombie in St. Paul's, are a satisfactory earnest that the statue of Locke will be executed in a manner to do honour to this country.

Sir Jonah Barrington, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Ireland, &c. has put to the press *Historic Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland*. They will comprise a view of Irish affairs from the year 1780, particularly of the Union, traced from its most remote causes to those of its final completion; the interesting æra of the Volunteers; the declaration of independence by the Irish parliament in 1782; the Regency; and the Rebellion; interspersed with characters and anecdotes never yet published. Being intended as a curious record of the causes and effects of repugnant revolutions, in one country, within a period of eighteen years, it will be authenticated by actual proofs, when within the author's reach; and, in other cases, reference will be made to the proper sources of information. The work will be embellished with a great number of portraits of the distinguished characters both of England and Ireland, all engraved by Heath, from original paintings or drawings, with many fac similes of letters and other curious documents. The whole will form an interesting collection of political transactions, in many of which the author bore a considerable part; and will make known to posterity the characters and persons of the most remarkable political actors during those eventful periods.

Mr. Bowyer (who some time since published those parts of Sir Robert Ainslie's celebrated Collection of Drawings which related to Egypt, Caramania, and Palestine) has just issued a prospectus for publishing the remaining parts of that collection. The present work will consist of Views in Turkey in Europe, and will include Bulgaria, Romania, Wallachia, Syria, the Islands in the Archipelago, &c. &c. Among them will be a correct representation of the celebrated Temple of Jupiter Ammon at Scivah, in the deserts of Lybia, discovered in 1792; some curious and highly interesting delineations of the Ruins of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and a large and accurate View of Constantinople and its environs. A considerable part of this work will consist of views in countries of which there are no drawings extant. The present publication, which will include the whole of Sir Robert Ainslie's unpublished assemblage of drawings, will be executed in the same style and of the same size as Mr. Bowyer's Views in Egypt, &c.

Mr. G. Dyer, who has been for some years past occupied in making inquiries into the state of the Public Libraries of this island, has, we understand, found it expedient to suspend his researches, though he has by no means given them up. But as the work branches out into various parts, and is become far more extensive than originally was intended, it is not likely to make its appearance for some years. In the meantime Mr. Dyer is employed in preparing for publication a complete Edition of his Poetical Writings, in four volumes duodecimo. It will be published by subscription.

New editions, with considerable and important additions, of Mr. Lawrence's Philosophical

Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses, and of his General Observations on Cattle, the Ox, the Sheep, and the Swine, are in their course through the press.

A Practical Treatise on the Merino and Anglo-Merino Breeds of Sheep is nearly ready for publication. The object of this treatise is to demonstrate to the practical farmer the peculiar advantages attending to the above breeds, and to prove that the Spanish manner of treating the Merino Sheep is not so indispensable in this country to the production of fine clothing wool.

The Rev. James Wilmot Ormsby, A.M. Chaplain on the Staff of the Army, will shortly publish, in two volumes octavo, an Account of the Operations of the British Army, and of the State and Sentiments of the People of Portugal and Spain, during the Campaigns of 1808 and 9, in a series of Letters.

Mr. Greig, of Chelsea, has announced a work on Astronomy, on a new plan, whereby that science is rendered simple and easy. The chief Constellations are to be exhibited (in a manner similar to Geography) on separate Maps, with their etymology, boundaries, the stars to the 4th mag. introduced; and the declination, right ascension, culminating, &c. of the principal star in each, specified, with remarks, &c.

The great difficulty of communication with France may, perhaps, render the following particulars of new publications and periodical works, recently received from a Bookseller at Paris, interesting to our readers.

OUVRAGES NOUVEAUX, chez MARADAN, libraire, à Paris.

Almanach des Gourmands, 1 vol. in 18, fig. pour l'année 1808, 6e année. 36s. *Sainclair, ou la victime des sciences et des arts*, par Madame de Genlis. 1 vol. in 18.

Alphonse, ou le fils naturel, par Madame de Genlis, 1 vol. in 8° 5 fr.

le même, 2 vol. in 12. 5 fr.

Choix des lettres edifiantes, écrites des missions étrangères, ou Recueil des lettres les plus intéressantes des missionnaires jésuites, avec des additions et des notes géographiques, historiques, et critiques, d'après les auteurs le plus estimés qui ont écrit depuis la publication de ces importants mémoires. 6 vol. in 8°.

Du Génie des peuples anciens, ou tableau historique et littéraire du développement de l'esprit humain chez les peuples anciens, depuis les premiers temps connus jusqu'au commencement de l'ère chrétienne. 4 vol. in 8°, 24 l.

Poésies lyriques, suivies de poésies diverses, par M. Bridel, auteur des *délassemens poétiques*. 1 vol. in 8°. de l'imprimerie de Didot l'aîné. 5 fr.

NOUVELLES EDITIONS.

Alphonse, ou la tendresse maternelle, par Madame de Genlis, 3e édition, revue et corrigée par l'auteur. 3 vol. in 12. 7 fr. 50 c.

Le Duc de Lauzun, par Madame Urmppfen de Sartory. 2e édition, 2 vol. in 12. 4 fr.

Precis historique et chronologique sur le droit Romain, avec des notes et des éclaircissemens; traduit de l'Anglois d'Alex. C. Schomberg, par M. Boulard. 2e édition. 1 vol. in 12. 2 fr.

SOUS PRESSE.

Tableau historique des nations, par Jondot. 4 vol. 8°.

Nouveau dictionnaire des synonymes, 2 parties en 8°. formant 1 vol. de près de 1100 pages.

Suite des lettres edifiantes, 4 vol. 8°.

Traité sur les abeilles et sur les vers à soie, par M. de la Lauze, coopérateur du cour d'agriculture de Rozier. 1 vol. in 8° fig.

Histoire de la Botanique en Angleterre, traduit de l'Anglois, 2 vol. 8°.

L'heureux Parisien, Roman, 6 vol. in 12.

Le Moniteur, pour 3 mois, 25 fr.—Journal de l'Empire, idem, 15 fr.—Courrier de l'Europe, idem, 15 fr.—Publiciste, idem, 15 fr.—Gazette de France, idem, 15 fr.—Journal du Commerce, idem, 15 fr.—Journal de Paris, idem, 15 fr.—Journal de Soir, idem, 15 fr.—The Argus.—Journal d'Indication.—Petites Affiches de Paris.—Affiches et avis divers.—Journal Judiciaire.—Journal du Palais.—Le Telegraph Litteraire, pour un an, 7 fr. 50 c.—Journal de la Litterature de France, idem, 14 fr.—Journal de la Litterature Etrangere, idem, 14 fr.—Bibliothèque Britannique, idem, 48 fr.—Journal de l'Amerique du Nord.—Bibliothèque Physico-economique.—Bibliothèque Commerciale.—Mercure de France, pour 3 mois, 12 fr.—Magasin Encyclopedique, pour un an, 48 fr.—Annales des Arts.—Journal des Arts.—Annales de la Calligraphie.—Annales d'Architecture.—Athenaeum, ou Galerie Française.—Journal d'Economie Rurale.—Annales d'Agriculture.—Journal de la Société de Medicine.—Journal de Medicine, par Roux et Corvisar.—Journal de Medicine de Montpellier.—Journal de Medicine Pratique.—Gazette de Santé.—Vraie Theorie Medicale.—Bibliothèque Medicale, pour un an, 30 fr.—Journal de Physique, idem, 48 fr.—Annales de Chimie, idem, 21 fr.—Journal des Mines.—Annales du Museum.—Les Quatre Saisons du Parnasse.—Le Nepos Français.—Journal des Dames et des Modes, par 3 mois, 9 fr.—Journal des Gourmands.—Journal de Barreau.—Journal de Botanique.—Annales des Voyages, pour un an, 30 fr.—Bulletin des Sciences.—Bulletin des Sciences Medicales.

Les prix notés sont pour l'interieur de la France, on payes les posts double pour l'etranger.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

View of the Agriculture of Oxfordshire, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. By the Secretary of the Board. 8vo. 12s. boards.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The British Gallery of Portraits, intended to form a Series of Portraits of the most eminent Persons now living, or lately deceased, in Great Britain and Ireland. No. 1, atlas 4to. 11. 5s.

A Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, with a View to illustrate the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe. By the late Rev. G. D. Whittington, of St. John's College, Cambridge. Royal 4to. 11. 6s. boards.

A Treatise on the Properties of Arches and their abutment Piers, &c. By Samuel Wane, Architect. Royal 8vo. 18s. boards.

Costume of the Ancients. By Thomas Hope. Royal 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.

CLASSICS.

C. Cornelius Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum, et De Vita Agricolaë. Ex Editione Gabriellæ Brotier. Locis Annalium et Historiarum ab ea Citatis, Selectis et Additis. Curâ Richardi Relhan, A.M. R.S.S. et S.L.A. 8vo. with a Map, 7s. boards; and royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

EDUCATION.

The Practical Surveyor; being a Treatise on Surveying, designed for the use of Schools. By the Rev. J. Furness, Ponteland, Northumberland. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

The Tutor's Assistant Modernised; or, a regular System of Practical Arithmetic: comprising all the modern Improvements in that Art which are necessary for the Man of Business and the Practical Scholar. By the Rev. Thomas Peacock, author of the Practical Measurer. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

An

An Introduction to Angus's Vocabulary and Fulton's Dictionary; with Lessons for Reading and Spelling. By Wm. Angus, Teacher of English. 9d.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, rendered into easy Verse, for the use of Young Persons. By the Rev. W. R. Johnson, author of the Poetical Histories of England, Greece, and Rome. 18mo. half bound, 4s.

GEOGRAPHY.

A new Modern Atlas. By John Pinkerton. No. 1, price 1l. 1s.

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A Narrative, by Patrick Hume, of the Events which occurred in the Enterprize under the Command of the Earl of Argyle, in 1683: from an original Manuscript. With Observations on the Posthumous Historical Work of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. By the Right Hon. George Rose. 4to. 1l. 5s. boards.

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A System of Operative Surgery, founded on the Basis of Anatomy. The Second Volume, illustrated by Engravings. By Charles Bell. Royal 8vo. 16s. boards.

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Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Volume the First. 8vo. 14s. boards.

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MISCELLANIES.

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The History of the Church of Christ; containing a Continuation of the 16th Century. By the Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. F.R.S. &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	Wind.	Pressure.		Temp.		Evap.	Rain, &c
		max.	min.	max.	min.		
N. Moon <i>a.</i> Ap. 14	Var.	29.49	29.06	52°	39°	5	.22
<i>b.</i> 15	SW	29.49	29.07	52	39	6	.26
<i>c.</i> 16	W	29.11	29.87	59	39	.15	.66
<i>d.</i> 17	NW	29.55	29.11	45	33	3	.16
<i>e.</i> 18	N	29.77	29.55	43	30	8	
<i>f.</i> 19	N	29.77	29.71	49	35	.13	
<i>g.</i> 20	SE	29.71	29.55	46	36	5	
<i>h.</i> 21	NE	29.67	29.58	50	39	.17	.79
1st Qr. <i>i.</i> 22	NE	29.99	29.67	50	42	.11	
<i>i.</i> 23	E	30.29	29.99	46	41	5	
<i>i.</i> 24	N	30.36	30.30	50	38	6	
25	Var.	30.30	29.90	56	40	5	8
<i>k.</i> 26	SW	29.90	29.69	53	47	3	.12
27	Var.	29.69	29.40	56	46	7	6
<i>l.</i> 28	NE	29.64	29.40	56	40	9	.11
29	N	29.78	29.74	48	36	.15	
Full M. <i>m.</i> 30	NW	29.74	29.32	57	43	8	2
May 1	NW	29.41	29.32	54	35	7	.10
<i>n.</i> 2	W	29.79	29.41	55	33	.11	1
3	SW			53	38	.11	
4	SW	29.89	29.86	56	45		
<i>o.</i> 5	Var.	30.22	29.89	57	34	.23	3
Last Qr. 6	SW	30.31	30.22	63	47	.12	
<i>p.</i> 7	SW	30.32	30.28	68	45	.13	
8	NW	30.28	30.17	68	38	9	
9	E	30.17	30.04	67	43	.27	
10	E	30.04	29.97	71	44		
11	Var.	29.97	29.95	75	47	.70	
12	SW	29.95	29.93	78	46	.25	
<i>q.</i> 13	Var.	29.92	29.88	78	47	.30	
		29.94	29.71	57.00	40.16	T. 3.79	2.62
		M. 29.83		48.58			

N. B. The Notations comprised in each line relate to a period of 24 hours, reckoned from 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

REMARKS.

- a. Thunder, with large hail, about noon.
 b. Windy, showery.
 c. Fair day, but with much Cirro-stratus, and a bank of clouds in the W. at sunset: very wet night.
 d. Moderate rain the whole day.
 e. Snow: hail at intervals: two or three *swallows* on the wing.
 f. Hoar frost; steady northerly winds of late.
 g. Much snow between 5 and 6 a.m.: hail at noon: steady rain an hour before sunset.
 h. The ground white with snow by 2 a.m. of which there fell 3 or 4 inches, followed by rain.
 i. Cloudy, windy. The land bordering on the Lea is again much inundated.
 k. A.M. Steady rain, giving sparks *neg.*
 l. The Cuckoo articulates. The Nightingale has sung since the 25th.
 m. After a clear drying day, appear the returning indications of wind and rain. A wet night and day ensued.
 n. Large hail about 11 a.m.: about 2 p.m. thunder, in a *Nimbus* bearing S.W.: soon after 4, rain in large drops, giving sparks *neg.* as did the air itself afterwards; but there was still a dense shower in the S.E. in which the bow appeared.
 o. A faint red blush on the evening twilight, followed by hoar frost.
 p. A strong but not clear twilight: very calm nights of late, with much dew.
 q. At sunset a bank of rocky cumulus in the N.W. surmounted by Cirrus, pointing upward.

RESULTS.

Winds variable.

Mean height of Barometer	-	29.83 In.
Thermometer	-	48.58°
Evaporation	- - - - -	3.79 In.
Rain, &c.	- - - - -	2.62 In.

Plaistow, 25th of 5th mo. 1809.

L. H.

RESULTS, &c. for APRIL, 1809.

Mean Barom. Pressure 29.699—Highest 30.35—Lowest 23.86.—Range 1.49.
 Mean Temperature - 41°77.—Highest 59°5 —Lowest 23°0—Range 36°5.
 Spaces described by the Barometer, 7.90 inches.—Number of Changes 11.
 Rain, &c. this Month, .955 inches.—Number of Wet Days, 15.—Total of Rain this Year, 5,925 inches.
 My Correspondent at Blackley, makes the quantity of Rain, for this period, .760 of an inch.

WIND.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
9	3	0	2	1	4	3	6

The

The Barometer has displayed some notable curves this month; the number of changes are few compared with the same month of the preceding year, but the spaces described make more by an inch and a half. From the first to the fifth, there was a gradual decrease of Temperature, and during the following night the Thermometer sunk to 23°, when there was a very white hoar-frost, during which time the Barometer was upon the rise; but as soon as the Temperature increased, the Mercury took a contrary course, and after another change, descended very rapidly; for, from the eighth to the thirteenth, the depression was one inch and three-tenths; after shewing a few small changes, it had, on the 24th, regained its former elevation, and then descended gradually, till it closed the month by a mean elevation. The mean Temperature is less than last month, snow and hail have fallen in small quantities; on the thirteenth there was a heavy shower of hail, accompanied with a high south-west wind, the hail-stones were very large; the Temperature, during the storm, was lowered 6°. This period has been remarkable for cold and frosty mornings; in some places the ice was observed to be an inch thick. The wind, for the most part, has blown from the north and north-west points, generally pretty strong, but sometimes amounted to a hurricane, particularly about the middle of the month. The quantity of rain (as was anticipated) is trifling, not amounting to an inch depth.

THOS. HANSON.

Manchester Lying-in Hospital, May 3, 1809.

RESULTS of a METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER at MALTON in April.

Mean pressure of Barom. 29.68.—Max. 30.40.—Min. 28.64—Range, 1.76 In.
 Temperature . . 42.41°—Max. 62°—Min. 30°—Range, 32°

Rain, &c. 2.78 Inches; Total this Year, 11.44 Inches. Wet Days, 16.
 Stormy, 8. Snow from the 1st to the 7th inclusive; also on the 11th, 16th,
 17th, 18th, and 19th. Hail on the 3d, 4th, 13th, 14th, and 19th.

Winds variable; the prevailing and strongest, N. and N.E.

WIND.

N.	E.	N.E.	S.E.	S.	W.	S.W.	N.W.	Var.
10	1	7	0	0	1	3	0	8

Prevailing Clouds—the Cumulus, the Cirrus, and the Cumulo-Cirro-Stratus vel Nimbus. The light and the dark Cirro-Stratus were uniformly succeeded by wind and rain, and the Cirro-Cumulus was pretty frequent during the fair intervals.

Character of the period—wet, stormy, and changeable, with much hail and snow: frosts were prevalent, and on several mornings there was ice on the ground of a considerable thickness. The Barometrical column was in continual fluctuation, and the Temperature remarkably low and irregular, the Maximum of several days being a little after sunrise. With respect to the Mean Temperature of this, and the corresponding month in the last year, there is a striking coincidence, though both were considerably below that of April, 1807, which was nearly 49°.

J. S. STOCKTON

Malton, April 1, 1809.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent of Mr. James Parker, of Northfleet, Kent, for a water-proof Cement or Tarras.—Dated June, 1796.

The great use which is made of this cement in works exposed to water, and its being generally understood to be a principal ingredient in the composition that so well imitates Portland-stone, which is so much employed in ornamenting the fronts of houses, has justly excited public curiosity as to its nature. It is supposed, therefore, that an abstract of the specification of this patent will be acceptable to our readers, though its date is more remote than those generally inserted in this work.

The matter of which this cement is made has only this slight description in the specification: "Nodules of clay, or argillaceous stone, generally containing water in the center, surrounded by calcareous crystals, and having veins of calcareous matter. They are found in clay, and are of a brown colour like the clay." These nodules are directed "to be broken small and burned in a kiln like lime, with a heat nearly sufficient to vitrify them, and to be then reduced to powder. Two measures of water to five of the powder makes tarras; lime and other matters may or may not be added, and the proportions of water to the powder may be varied."

Nodules of clay, or argillaceous stone, seems so very vague a designation of a mineral substance, that a doubt of its sufficiency for the validity of the patent will naturally arise; this point has, however, been determined by a legal decision in its favour. The description most resembles that of globular basalt; but in some particulars it differs from this substance. According to the words of the specification, the nodules contain lime and argil; and it is evident, from the appearance of the tarras, that they contain iron also in considerable quantities, and silex. This cement, therefore, is a similar composition to that described by M. Dodun in the *Journal de Physique*, tom. 61, in his *Memoir on Factitious Puzzolana*, of which a translation may be seen in *Nicholson's Philosophical Journal*, v. xii. p. 331. M. Dodun declares, that his experiments led him to aver, "that puzzolana, or tarras, owes its property of hardening in water solely to the ferruginous matter which it contains; he had many proofs of this truth, which is farther demonstrated in the pudding-stones, Brescias, and generally in all the amygdaloides with a ferruginous base, or cement. He preferred the quartore oxides of iron, from their containing a great quantity of iron; and principally used the calciform iron ore, which he found at Castle-naudery, in beds of ten feet thick; he used a certain portion of lime with it, which brought the composition to the state of the Italian puzzelana, and made it similar to that of this patent. The analysis of the quartore iron stone, and of the Italian puzzolana is as follows:

<i>Quartore iron ore.</i>	<i>Italian puzzolana.</i>
50 . . silex	50 . . silex
31 . . iron	25 . . alumen
26 . . alumen	16 . . iron
3 . . Manganese and loss	3 . . lime
	6 . . loss.

It has been long known that iron ochres have the property of forming puzzolana with lime, when properly roasted; but M. Dodun has proved that poor iron stone is equally fit for this use when in like manner calcined, which is of the

the more importance, as it is very plentiful in this country, and may be procured where the other substances for composing tarras cannot; in most coal-mines it is found more or less abundantly. The basalt, or whinstone, has also the same property, when treated in the same manner; most of the common round paving stones are of this kind of stone.

Stones have been found lying on the shores near Calais which have the same property also, and are now used in making tarras. It is very probable the same sort of stones may be found on the opposite shores of this country.

Of Ropes and Sacks manufactured from coarse Wool by George Whitworth, Esq. of Lincolnshire.—Trans. Soc. Arts, v. 26.

Mr. Whitworth thinks woollen ropes may be used in place of those of hemp on many occasions; for all uses of farmers they are equally serviceable, and having been tried as traces, have been found as durable as hemp, without being liable to get hard after being wet; they are superior to hemp for bands for turning machinery, and have been found more durable even when used, where they were liable to wet in turning cylinders, from the axis of a water wheel. Traces and plough-lines made of wool were as good to all appearance after three months use as when new. Woollen ropes are much approved of by waggons, for binding loads of corn, hay, and other articles. A rope of wool was tried at the breaking machine; it was twenty-four feet nine inches long, and three inches and three-tenths in circumference; its weight was eight pounds three ounces, and it bore a weight of one ton thirteen hundred and three quarters and sixteen pounds without breaking, but was broken by a weight of one ton fourteen hundred one quarter and twelve pounds. Mr. Whitworth thinks that worstead ropes would be found serviceable for breechings for guns, from their great elasticity, which, by yielding to the recoil, would make them less liable to break than those of hemp; and also that they would be well calculated for running rigging in some situations.

The first cost of these ropes will, by their being made of combed wool, be about three-pence per pound dearer than hempen ones; but the difference will be more than twice repaid by the superior value of the old material after being employed, which Mr. Whitworth thinks will be worth nearly three-fifths of the original cost, as they will be again useful as wool to the manufacturers, and serve as well for coarse woollen, as if the wool had not been made into ropes. Ropes can be afforded at even a less price than hempen ropes, if made of scribbled or carded wool, but they would not be so durable as those made of combed wool, and probably would not be capable of being again manufactured.

Woollen sacking has been found to do extremely well: one of the sacks, containing seventeen pecks of wheat, was thrown from the shoulder of a tall man on a boarded floor without receiving any injury, which proves that it must have been considerably strong. Mr. Whitworth states, that he has received the most respectable testimony of the gentlemen of the corn market in favour of the use of woollen sacking for corn bags, and that naval gentlemen have informed him that it will make excellent hammocks, for which purpose it can be afforded equally cheap as hemp. He also mentions, that it will be peculiarly useful for bottoms of beds, and for many other purposes to which hemp has heretofore been exclusively applied. The price of woollen sacking is eighteen pence per yard, and of hempen from fifteen to sixteen pence per yard, twenty five inches in width. Raw materials of both articles being taken at 84l. per ton, woollen rope will bear the following proportion to hempen rope of the same size when new and when old:

17½ ounces of hemp,	worth, new, 13d.	worth, old, 1d.
12 ounces of wool,	new, 12d.	old, 4d.

The advantages of giving the preference to woollen articles, Mr. Whitworth states to be, the giving vigour to our internal commerce, by taking an article at a fair

a fair price from the growers of long wool, which must otherwise remain a drug on their hands; and that it will furnish employment to manufacturers who are now in great need. Mr. Whitworth was presented with the gold medal of the Society of Arts for this communication.

The use of woollen rope can never be adopted for naval purposes, as proposed by Mr. Whitworth and other gentlemen, from its great inferiority in strength. Accurate comparative experiments have been made on this point (which may be seen in the 29th section of Chapman's Treatise on Cordage) which prove that woollen rope has only one-third the strength of good hempen rope of the same size, and about two-thirds of the strength of common white rope made in the country. It will, however, do well for bands for machinery, and other purposes where elasticity is the chief object. There can be no doubt that woollen sacking will do well for hammocks, if paint will adhere to it as well as to hempen cloth, as the hammocks must be all painted on account of their customary exposure to the weather. A woollen fabric might also be made fit for light sails; there can be little doubt that it would be sufficiently strong for all the sails of vessels under 200 tons, for the top-sails of larger vessels, and for the top-gallant sails of the largest. The elastic nature of woollen sails would often prevent their splitting in squalls when hempen sails would give way; and would have a beneficial effect on the sailing of the vessel, from the reaction this quality would cause them to have on the wind, which would tend to equalize the variation of its force. Woollen sails have been used from a very remote period in the barges on the great rivers in Ireland, and have been found to be very durable and economical. Woollen stuff of this nature would answer extremely well for trowsers for sailors, as, when wet, they would not be by many degrees so cold as hempen cloth. It would also serve well for tents for the army, and for the pantaloons used in undress and on marches, which are now made of hempen cloth. A lighter fabric of long wool, of the nature of the strong stuff used for the highland plaids, would be found very beneficial for labourers' frocks, instead of the coarse Russian linens they now use. The late learned and much to be lamented Dr. Beddoes highly recommended this change, for the great efficacy of woollen stuff in preventing rheumatism and heavy colds, which lay the foundation of most of the complaints under which the peasantry labour. Woollen cloth would not be advisable for the bottoms of beds, as recommended by Mr. Whitworth, on account of its being so favourable to the propagation of those troublesome intruders, who know no distinction of rank, and "are furnished with powers to disturb the repose of a monarch." Lattices of copper wire, or iron wire well painted, would for this reason be much better for this purpose than either woollen or hempen cloth.

Patent of Mr. Edward Steers, of the Inner Temple, for a new method of using the Screw, by which either its mechanical power or its motion may be increased.
Dated March, 1809.

This new method of using the screw consists, 1st, either in making the screw and the nut revolve in the same direction with different degrees of velocity, or in opposite directions; or, 2d, in making two screws revolve opposite to each other in fixed nuts in the same direction, or in opposite directions; or, 3d, by making the nuts revolve while the screws are fixed. By the first method the power of the screw can be very much encreased; and by making the nut and screw revolve in opposite direction, the velocity of the movement can be greatly accelerated.

The first method is effected by having a wheel attached to the nut with a certain number of teeth, and another to the screw with one tooth less, both moved by the same pinion (which is furnished with very deep teeth for this purpose); by this means, when the nut has made one revolution, the screw will have made one revolution and the hundredth part of another; consequently the screw will have risen an one-hundredth part of the distance between two

two of its threads; and the encrease of power gained by this method will be one hundred times that of the common way of using the screw.

In like manner Mr. Steers shews, that when the instrument, formed of two screws and two nuts, all moveable round one axis, is used, the motions of the parts may be so combined, that the extremity of one of the screws shall be raised, by a single revolution of the wheel, only the ten thousand one hundredth part of the distance between two of its threads; and the power of this machine will be ten thousand one hundred times greater than that of a common screw.

By making the nut and screw revolve in opposite directions, the velocity of the rise or fall of the screw will be encreased, and its power diminished.

Mr. Steers has, in his contrivance above recited, considerably extended the principle for encreasing the power of the screw, first noticed by Mr. William Hunter, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1781, and again mentioned in the Phil. Jour. v. vii. p. 51, in which a double screw was made to operate in two separate nuts, and being tapped with threads finer and closer at one end than the other, drew the nuts together with a very slow approach, and proportionably great power, measured by the degree in which the coarser tap raised up the screw in the fixed nut more than the finer tap lowered the moveable nut.

The chief difficulty in managing Mr. Steers's screw engine would arise from forming a pinion with teeth of sufficient depth to act on the wheels of the nut and screw at the same time, to allow of any considerable ascent and descent of the screw. A screw machine has been contrived by Mr. John Peek, for which he got a premium from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, in which great power is gained by turning nuts with pinions attached to them, by endless horizontal screws, round fixed vertical screws, and which was capable of having its platform raised or lowered to any extent with much ease and simplicity. It might easily be made to have an hundred times the power of a common screw, and had the singular conveniency of saving half the time necessary in the use of common screw presses, as it formed a double press, and opened a place below the platform to receive a fresh portion of materials, while those above it were compressed; and as it was let down to take out those last after being finished, the former experienced its action.

Mr. Steers's screw engine is capable of a greater power than Mr. Peek's; and, perhaps, he may contrive some method of obviating the above difficulty. A principal use of Mr. Steers's method, which it partakes in common with Mr. Hunter's, is, that much larger taps may be used with it to produce a very slow (and proportionally very powerful motion) than with common screws, and of course the screw used in it may be of much greater strength. It also may be applied to measure very minute spaces; but for this purpose Mr. Hunter's method seems preferable, on account of its greater simplicity. Mr. Nicholson mentions in his journal that he had a level trier made on this latter principle, which gave the four hundredth part of an inch for each turn of its double screw.

Account of a paper on the affinity existing between Oxides of Carbon and Iron, by David Muschet, Esq.—Phil. Mag. vol. xxiii. p. 234.

Mr. Muschet was once of opinion that the carbonating powers of any oxide depended on the real quantity of combustible matter which it contained; and that the substance found to yield the largest portion of coal or coak, and to contain the smallest portion of ashes, would, every thing else being alike, revive the greatest quantity of metallic oxide: but upon investigating the nature of a variety of carbonaceous oxides, chiefly obtained by the distillation of pit coal, with a view to form an unerring list, whereby to judge of coal fit for iron making, it was found that not only this conclusion was erroneous, but that in general the very reverse of this theory took place. In the event of the experiments it was found, that the coak or coal that became most oxidated in burning, revived, under precisely the same circumstances, the least quantity of metallic oxide.

Mr.

Mr. Muschet tried a great number of experiments with a variety of woods and other substances, with a view to determine their effects in reviving iron oxide, and thereby ascertain the affinity of their carbonaceous principles for iron. These experiments were arranged and conducted as follows: About 50 lbs. of iron oxide were prepared and thoroughly mixed. This was kept at the same temperature during the whole course of the experiments, that none of the results might be affected by the moisture of the atmosphere. A number of hand-made crucibles were formed of Stourbride clay, with covers ground to form a water-tight joint, which from time to time were brought to a red heat; when the mixture was introduced into them, the cover slipped on, and the whole put directly into the assay furnace.

In most of the experiments 15 grains of carbon were mixed with 200 grains of iron oxide, and put into a piece of thin paper of about five superficial inches of measurement, and producing exactly half a grain of charcoal, which was allowed for in the experiment. When the experiments were directed to comparative views between the raw and the coaked materials, a quantity of the former was used, which would, by accurate experiment, have formed 15 grains of charcoal. The degree and management of the heat were scrupulously attended to. The use of the paper facilitated the introduction of the materials into the crucibles. Mr. Muschet has detailed these interesting experiments at full length, which our limits will not admit of inserting in this manner, but most of the particulars relative to them will be found in the annexed table.

From the result of these experiments it will appear, that the purity and extent of the carbonaceous matter in charcoals do not at all depend on the absolute quantity of combustible matter they contain respectively.

The largest portion of revived iron is obtained with charcoal of birch, the quantity of combustible matter in which (by experiment 18th)

is	89.681	. .	Iron revived	68 grains
— in Oak . . .	98.135	. .	—	54
— in Ash . . .	95.725	. .	—	54
— in Walnut .	96.048	. .	—	36

This contrast is quite sufficient to show that the different carbonating powers of charcoal of wood depend upon a principle different from any that has been developed in the foregoing experiments.

From the same experiments, however, we are warranted to conclude, that the carbonating powers of the matter of carbon contained in different woods in their natural state, are greater than when the same is reduced to charcoal by distillation or any other mode of operation. This curious fact, the reverse from what might have been expected, may be accounted for in three different ways.

1st, From the decomposition of the oleaginous or resinous juices of the wood by the oxide of iron; part of the carbonaceous matter of which, being set free, may either unite itself to the iron, or unite with the oxygen of the oxide, and by this means leave greater scope to the carbonating powers of the concrete carbon.

2dly, From a large surface being exposed by wood in the state of fine saw-dust to the same bulk and weight of oxide.

3dly, And what seems to be the most permanent cause, this fact may arise from a certain degree of oxidation being necessary in the carbon, which facilitates its union with the oxygen of the oxide; and as the degree of oxidation in raw wood is greater than in charcoal, so in proportion to this degree of oxidation we find the affinity more speedily and more extensively exerted.

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TABLE of Twenty-one Experiments made with different Kinds of Woods.

No. of Exper.	Names of the Woods.	100 Parts of Charcoal of each Wood composed of		Quantities of Iron revived with 15 Grs. of Charcoal.		Weights of Wood in grs. requisite to form 15 grs. of Charcoal.	Quantities of Iron revived with Wood in the state of Raspings.		Increase of Iron with Raw, beyond that of Coaled Wood.	
		Oxide of Carbon.	Ashes.	Weight in Grains.	Per Cent.		Weight in Grains.	Per Cent.	Weight in Grains.	Per Cent.
1	Walnut	96.048	3.952	36	18	76	49	24½	13	6½
2	Elm	96.700	3.300	40	20	75	59	29½	19	9½
3	Holly	94.152	5.848	44	22	71½	45	22½	1	1
4	Scotch Pine	97.100	2.900	40	20	88	68	34	28	14
5	Beech	95.200	4.800	42	21	54½	54½	27½	12½	6½
6	American Maple	96.140	3.860	50	25	76	61	30½	11	5½
7	Spanish Mahogany	96.154	3.846	40	20	55½	43	30½	3	1½
8	Sallow	93.865	6.135	43	21½	79	60	30	17	8½
9	American Black Beech	95.165	4.831	36	18	69	48	24	12	6
10	Norway Pine	98.179	1.821	40	20	75	62	31	22	11
11	Lignum Vitæ	98.138	1.862	38	19	55	58½	29½	20½	10.3
12	Chestnut	98.200	1.800	40	20	83	58	29	18	9
13	Laburnum	95.200	4.800	41	20½	73	52	26	11	5½
14	Scotch Oak	98.135	1.865	54	27	65	63	31	9	4½
15	White Wood of Do.	97.325	2.675	49	24½	96	69	34½	20	10
16	Ash	95.727	4.273	54	27	65	63	31½	9	4
17	Bark of Ash	93.550	6.450	41	20½	78	67	33½	26	13
18	Birch	89.631	10.369	62	31	90	66	33	4	2
19	Sycamore	94.593	5.407	50	25	79	63	31½	13	6½
20	Lime-tree	96.321	3.679	51	25½	33½	69	34½	18	9
21	Braguut	96.250	3.750	36	18	45	22	21	6	3

One of the experiments at length will both serve to explain the Table and give a specimen of the whole.

EXPERIMENT 4.

Charcoal from Scotch Pine, composed of oxide of carbon	97	10
ashes	2	90
	<hr/>	
	100 parts	

15 grains of this charcoal were mixed with 200 grains of oxide of iron. The fusion of this compound afforded a metallic button, that weighed 40 grains; equal to 20 per cent. 88 grains of the Scotch pine, rasped (which were found to yield 15 grains of charcoal) and 200 grains of iron oxide, produced a metallic button weighing 68 grains

Deduct metal revived by the charcoal 40

Increase, equal to 14 per cent. 28

The iron manufactures of this country are of so much consequence, that whatever tends to improve or economise any of the processes employed in them must be of importance; and these, as well as considerations of a scientific nature, give considerable interest to Mr. Muschet's experiments.

It is extremely remarkable, that in all the experiments the raw wood, rasped, produced more metal from the ore than the charcoal from the same quantity of wood. In the 4th experiment, above inserted, this increase by using the raw wood amounted to no less than 28 per cent. It is evident from this, that in the works where charcoal are used for reviving the ore, much might be gained by using raw wood instead of it, previously well dried. This fact also gives reason to suppose that an article hitherto almost useless may in future be made to yield good profit. The sawdust produced may be stated to amount to a twentieth of all the wood worked up in the kingdom; in the yards of joiners and cabinet-makers the proportion will be nearer a tenth. This sawdust applied to revive iron-ore, as performed by Mr. Muschet, would in many situations afford considerable advantage. In all cities and great towns a sufficient quantity of it could be easily collected, cheap enough to yield much profit; and perhaps also in some situations it could be transported by sea, or by the canals, at a rate sufficiently low for use.

Remarks on various important uses of the Potatoe.—Bath Soc. Trans. v. 10.

The author of these remarks, who is a respectable merchant, and a member of the Bath Society, made the experiments to which they relate chiefly with a view to ascertain the value of potatoes as a *sea store*. Flour may be made from them in the way directed, which possesses the excellent quality of preserving its properties, either on land or at sea, *longer* than that of any sort made from grain, if barrelled up, and kept in any common dry place; and it appears from many well-attested facts to be almost *imperishable*. Potatoes may also be preserved in barrels, either whole or cut into parts, after having undergone the part of this mode of preparation previous to the grinding, and will thus answer well for use at sea, as they are then capable of being boiled soft, and retain much of their original flavour and consistence.

The method which the author most recommends for preparing potatoe flour is, to cook the potatoes in steam, after washing them, and then directly to kiln dry them, without suffering them to lie any time to ferment, which spoils their flavour,

flavour, and after this to grind the whole in a mill, without separating the skins.

The flour thus procured may be used as sago, and will make good biscuits without admixture, and will mix in a much larger proportion with wheat flour, to make bread, than has hitherto been employed, of the boiled root in the common mode of using it.

The chief precautions necessary in preparing the flour are, to prevent any fermentation in the steamed potatoes previous to kiln drying, and to avoid giving them too much heat in drying. The skins need not be taken off. 100 lbs. of washed potatoes, managed in this manner, will produce 25 lbs. of dry flour, which will be at the rate of about two tons to the produce of an acre, supposing it to be eighty sacks of 240 lbs.

Double the quantity of wheat flour may be used of this potatoe flour in making bread, or two pounds of potatoe flour to one of wheat flour; but of the unprepared potatoes in the common way not more than a third of the quantity could be used, or one pound of potatoes to two of wheat flour.

Many methods of preserving potatoes, and of making them serve as substitutes for the produce of grain, have been made public. M. Grenet, of Geneva, proposed a method of granulating and drying their pulp, so as to make it resemble grains of rice, in which state it could be long preserved. M. Baume, of Paris, proposed to use their *fæcula*, extracted by water, in place of wheat flour. Mr. Millington presented to the Society of Arts in 1797 potatoes which had been preserved for three years, by pressing them, after being rasped and peeled, into cakes in a cheese press, and which were then perfectly good.

The method described in the above extract seems more profitable than those of M. Baume and M. Grenet, but less so than that of Mr. Millington, as this last can be performed without any cooking, and also alters the natural consistence of the potatoe less. The principal object is evidently to make these valuable roots keep good for a long time. In their natural state they become unfit for food in a few months from the vegetation which they always experience at a certain temperature. This, however, may be prevented by merely drying them in a kiln; and if they are then pressed down in casks and closed up well from damp, they will keep good a long time; but it is probably where a cheese press could be conveniently procured that Mr. Millington's method would be found cheaper than this.

Methods of preparing them, so as to resemble flour or rice, and thus to serve as a substitute for these articles, appear to have engaged attention much more than they deserved; for as potatoes can be dressed in several ways, so as to make very agreeable dishes, there can be no necessity to make them pass for any other food; as a proof of which, during the deficiency of bread a few years ago, the lower classes in London used them so much, that they very soon became as dear as bread in proportion to the quantity sufficient for a meal.

The best method of making them plentiful at all times, and thus prevent any real want of food among the lower classes of society, is to encourage the application of them to feeding cattle of all sorts as much as possible. This would much encrease the quantity raised annually in the country, and they would soon be brought to market whenever a demand for them arose from any deficiency of wheat, so as to raise their price. The great advantage which Mr. Curwen found in feeding horses and other cattle with them, stated in the transactions of the Society of Arts, can leave no doubt of the benefit of applying them in this manner.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

The fires in the metropolis, during the last month, have been alarmingly numerous, no less than three having happened in the neighbourhood of the river, within the short space of a fortnight. The first began about eleven at night, on Sunday May 14, on board a vessel at Dice's quay, which with two others were burnt to the water's edge. The fire in a short time reached the warehouses on the wharf, which being filled with property of the most inflammable nature, were soon in a blaze, which no effort could check until the warehouses, containing property to the amount of upwards of an hundred thousand pounds were totally destroyed.—On the Friday following the extensive premises of Mr. Seabourne, a Block-maker, in Narrow-street, Lime-house, with five other houses, were in like manner consumed.—And on Friday the 26th, a conflagration which commenced on board a ship in Shadwell dock, extended to the surrounding buildings, which with four other houses were reduced to ashes.—On the same night a fire was discovered in the house of Mr. Smeeton, a Printer, in St. Martin's-lane, by which the premises were totally consumed. The exertions of the firemen confined the fire to the house where it begun, but Mr. and Mrs. Smeeton, in whose apartment it is supposed to have originated, perished in the flames.

The following case is perhaps unparalleled in the annals of Bow-street. On Tuesday, May 16th, Miss Mary Yorke, a young lady, about 24 years of age, was brought by Lavender before Mr. Narbs, the sitting magistrate, on a charge under the Black Act, of a most extraordinary nature.—Robert Coombes stated, that on Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock, he was passing through Kempton Park, in Sunbury; and as he was looking at some young men playing at cricket, he heard a gun go off, and immediately saw the prisoner, Miss Mary York, in a paddock, divided from the park by a paling, with a gun in her hand: he, in consequence went up to the paling, and found Henry Parker there speaking to Miss York, and observing to her that, if she fired the gun off again in such a careless manner, he should come over the paling and take the gun from her. He heard her ask her servant what fellow that was? pointing towards him. The servant replied she did not know. Miss York then said, "I shall take the liberty of firing at him," and presented the gun at him; it snapped twice. He then got behind a tree to avoid its contents. She snapped the piece again, and it went off, presented at him. He saw Miss York put shot into the gun out of a shot-belt, and saw her prime it with powder; her servant supplied her with powder to prime it. After the gun was fired, he and Parker got over the paling, and took the gun from her.

Henry Parker, a carpenter, of Sunbury, confirmed the above, and said, as he was walking along the road, he saw Miss York fire off the gun; her servant was close by her side at the time; he observed the ball from the gun strike the gravel road about three paces before him; he, in consequence, went to the paling, and asked her what she was firing at;—she replied, if he insulted her in her private walks, she would shoot him: the ball made an aperture through the paling. At this the other witness, Coombes, came up to him, and related what had happened: and he (Parker) with Coombes, jumped over the paling and took the gun from her.

The defence set up by Miss York was, that the witness, Coombes, had made use of some very improper language to her, and had thrown some pieces of the paling at her, which induced her to send her servant for the musket, and she had discharged it at Coombes in her own defence.

This was confirmed by the servant. Mr. Rolfe, the uncle of Miss York, the proprietor of the house where she resides, and the joint proprietor of the park, attended in behalf of Miss York, and in extenuation of the conduct of his niece, stated, that there was no road through the Park, and therefore the witnesses, and those who were playing at cricket, were committing a trespass; but he, by no means, justified the conduct of his niece, in discharging a musket at them. Mr. R. endeavoured to throw discredit upon the testimony of Coombes,

Coombes, insinuating that he was not a respectable character. Mr. Nares, however, did not consider any thing that had been said in defence, to amount to a justification of one of the most serious and outrageous acts that ever was committed, and particularly by a young lady; but would give it another hearing, upon Mr. Rolfe undertaking for the future appearance of Miss York and her servant, who, he conceived, had acted equally improper in fetching the gun, and in assisting in loading it. The prosecutors undertook to produce three witnesses to corroborate what they had stated, and on Friday the parties were again brought up to be examined, but on the witnesses being called, they did not answer. Some suspicion was entertained that they had been tampered with, and the Magistrate ordered Miss York to be committed to New Prison, Clerkenwell. Elizabeth Too, the servant, was admitted to bail, to answer what shall be objected against her at the next Quarter Sessions, herself in 300l. and two sureties in 150l. each.

Married. At *St. Mary-la-bonne*, Major William Eustace, of the 96th regiment, to Catherine Frances Talbot, only daughter of Richard Wogan Talbot, Esq. of Mallahide Castle, M.P. for the county of Dublin. Charles Cator, Esq. of Beckenham, Kent, to Philadelphia, daughter of the late George Osbaldeston, Esq. of Hutton Rushell, Yorkshire. James Bogle Delap, Esq. of the King's 1st regiment of Dragoon Guards, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Hillier, of Stoke Park, Surrey.—Alexander Scott, Esq. of Thayer-street, son of the late Michael Scott, Esq. of the Island of Grenada, to Miss Antoinette Kirwan, daughter of the late John Kirwan, Esq.—At *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, J. Q. Fagan, of the Island of Montserrat, Esq. to Lucy, second daughter of Thomas Windle, Esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.—William Lewis, Esq. of Walbrook, to Miss Filmer, daughter of Sir Ed. Filmer, Bart. of East Sutton-place, Kent.—At *Islington*, Mr. William Armitstead, of that place, to Miss Elizabeth Godfrey, second daughter of the late Rev. Richard Godfrey, formerly Vicar of Poslingford, in the county of Suffolk.

Died. In *Cavendish-square*, the Right Honourable George Simon, Earl Harcourt, Viscount Nuneham, of Nuneham Courtenay, and Baron Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, in the county of Oxford.—His Lordship was Master of the Horse to her Majesty, to which situation he succeeded on the death of Earl Waldegrave, in March, 1790. He has bequeathed the whole of his property of his brother, the Hon. General William Harcourt, with reversion to his widow, Elizabeth, the present Countess of Harcourt, and, after her death, to Edward, Lord Archbishop of York, and to the heirs male of his body.

Earl Harcourt possessed a very cultivated understanding. His mind was stored with no common portion of general knowledge, and the whole was refined by an exquisite taste. No man ever felt a higher sense of honour; no man ever acted from stronger impressions of moral duty, both as it regards the common offices of social life, or as it is enlarged and purified by the spirit of that religion which he seriously professed. No man reflected more on the part he was called upon to perform in the world, or acted with greater rectitude on the principles which he had adopted.

A natural love of tranquillity, a taste for the Fine Arts, and the more flowery paths of literature, to which not only the circumstances of his early life, but the bent of his genius may have disposed him, and a constitution which never appeared to be calculated to encounter the fatigues of public business, might have combined to prevent his being engaged in any of the active departments of the State. The embassy to Spain, was, we believe, during the Marquis of Lansdown's administration pressed upon him, and he declined it. The office of Master of the Horse to her Majesty, was, we have equal reason to believe, conferred upon him, as a mark of personal regard, by the King, and he enjoyed it to the close of his life. Hence it is, that this Nobleman was only known in the great circle of the world, by an appearance suited to his rank and office, the distinguished urbanity of his manners, and as a lover and admirable judge of the Fine Arts, in which, as far as he chose to indulge himself, he may be said to have excelled.

Whether it was a mere juvenile caprice which had possessed him during his foreign travels, or whether he was influenced by his descent from an ancient and

and distinguished family among the peers of France, it is not necessary to consider; but his entrance into public life was marked by such a decided preference to French manners and fashions, and his appearance so adapted to it, as almost to disguise the exterior of an Englishman. But this whimsical propensity did not affect his mind or gallicise his character, nor did he render it offensive to others. He indulged his fancy; and when his intimate friends made it an object of their sportive sallies, he would enliven them by his own good humour, and turn aside any pleasant ridicule by the display of his own amiable temper. If, however, he had one fashionable folly, he had no fashionable vice; and his leisure hours were passed in the pursuits and embellishments of science. It was, we believe, at this period, that he produced the set of etchings, which are highly estimated by the collectors in that branch of art, and which the late Lord Orford mentions in his works as a very beautiful specimen of it. The French fancy, however, wore away, and was lost in the easy affability of the accomplished English gentleman.

Lord Harcourt considered good breeding as the first of the minor virtues, and never deviated from it; but as his notion of it partook rather *de la vieille cour*, he might be represented by those who only knew him in the public circles, as an inflexible observer of every rule of courtly etiquette; and, especially, at a time, when the manners and appearance of our young men of fashion and fortune are scarcely superior to those of their grooms, and very often inferior to that of their valet and butlers. But he had no unbecoming pride: his behaviour never overawed the poor, nor did it trench upon the ease of familiar associations. His punctilios were those of a refined and dignified benevolence, and never served but as a check to those indecorums, which are ever held to be inadmissible in the sphere of polished life. He might think, as many men of superior understanding have done, that, on certain occasions, it is the duty of rank and station to preserve certain forms, and to dress behaviour with somewhat of appropriate ceremony: and it may be owing, in some degree, to the neglect of those forms, which at present prevails in rank and station, that a respect for the higher orders, has so materially diminished among the inferior classes of the people. But, in his family, among his private friends, in his intercourse with his tenants, and in all his ordinary avocations, his carriage was such as to give pleasure to all who had communication with him.

With his more ennobling qualities, he possessed a comic elegance of thought, and a classical facetiousness, which rendered his private society infinitely pleasant; and even in his nervous moments, for he was occasionally troubled with them, he would describe himself in such a way as not only to relieve the distress of his friends, but force that hilarity upon them which would operate also as a temporary relief to himself.

At Nuneham, in Oxfordshire his country residence, and whose native beauties his taste had so embellished and improved as to render it one of the most admired places in that part of the kingdom, he was a blessing to all who lived within the sphere of his protection; while to the neighbourhood, it is well known, that the village of Nuneham, is so ordered by the regulations he framed—by the encouragements he afforded—by the little festivals he established, and the rewards he distributed, as to display a scene of good order, active industry, moral duty, and humble piety, of which it were to be wished, there were more examples: though while we offer this testimony to the merits of the dead, it would ill become us to pass by those of the living, and we must mention that Lady Harcourt has ever had her full share in that constant exercise of public and private benevolence, which gives a benign lustre to the most splendid station.

To these qualities may be added his capacity for friendship; nor can we pass unnoticed a very signal example of it, in the asylum he afforded to the Duke d'Harcourt and his family, when the French Revolution drove them from the proud situation, the exalted rank, and extensive property, which they possessed in their own country, to a state of dependence in this. Indeed to all, whatever their condition might be, who had shewn him kindness, or done him service, his friendship was appropriately directed. Mr. Whitehead, the poet-laureate, and Mr. Mason, the poet, were among those whom he distinguished by his
early

early regard, and it accompanied them to the end of their lives; nor did it quit them there: in certain spots of his beautiful garden at Nuneham, which they respectively preferred, the urn and the tablet commemorate and record their virtues. The old and faithful domestics who died in his service, are not without their memorials; and in the parochial church-yard, the grave of an ancient gardener, is distinguished by the flowers which are cultivated around it. These may be said to be little things, but they nevertheless mark the character of that heart which suggested them. It is almost superfluous to add, that in the nearer and dearer relations of life, he exercised the virtues which they required of him.

Above all, Earl Harcourt was a sincere Christian; and it pleased that Being who measures out days and years at his pleasure, to suffer him to attain an age, beyond the common allotment of man. In his 74th year, he closed his venerable life.

At *Fulham*, in the 78th year of his age, the Right Rev. and Right Hon. Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London, an official trustee of the British Museum, a governor of the Charter-house, Dean of the Chapel Royal, visitor of Sion College, and provincial Dean of Canterbury. He had reached his seventy-eighth year, and through the whole of his life, had been distinguished for those virtues which were suitable to his sacred calling.—In the earlier part of his life he amused himself in poetical compositions, which were highly creditable to his taste, and which were always subservient to the interests of virtue and religion; but he soon took leave of the muses, though he was always fond of literary characters. A few years ago the public were highly gratified by a series of discourses which he delivered in St. James's church, which attracted very numerous congregations. He was unremitting in discharging the duties of his sacred office, which are much more laborious than is generally supposed. This truly pious and learned prelate was a native of Yorkshire, and was educated at the grammar school of Rippon, under the Rev. Mr. Hyde, from whence he removed to Christ's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. 1752, M.A. 1755, and D.D. 1767. In 1755, he was elected a fellow of his own college, and the office of Esquire Bedell of the University, was conferred upon him in the same year. In 1759, he obtained the Seatonian prize for the best composition on Death, and having recommended himself to Archbishop Secker, became one of his domestic chaplains.—He was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1777, and in 1787 was translated to the see of London. To his credit as a peer, he was a steady opponent of the Slave Trade. In addition to two volumes of sermons, he published several single ones. On the Friday previous to his death, he left his house in St. James's-square, for his seat at Fulham, and was so well on Saturday, as to be able to sit up to dinner, but expired on Sunday, at eleven o'clock. The Right Rev. Dr. Randolph, Bishop of Bangor, is mentioned as his probable successor in the see of London. Another report states that the Bishop of Salisbury will be translated to the see of London, the Bishop of Bangor to Salisbury, and that the Dean of Bristol will be the new Bishop.—In 1765, he married Miss Hodgson, of Parliament-street.—In *Devonshire-place*, aged 77, Lady Trafford Southwell, relict of Sir Clement Trafford, of Duntou-Hall, in the county of Lincoln.—In *Tottenham-court-road*, John Coppinger, Esq. Master of the Report Office, in the 76th year of his age, 61 of which he was in that office. To his abilities as a Register, to his rectitude and sense of honour, every member of the law will do ample justice. In private life, a good husband—an excellent father—a firm friend:—by fulfilling all the duties of a Christian, he prepared himself for the awful moment of dissolution, and met it with exemplary resignation and fortitude, leaving a desolate widow and four daughters, to lament their irreparable loss, and rejoice in his happiness; to sum up the whole, he was—"the noblest work of God—an honest man."—In *Baker-street*, Mrs. Biggen, some years ago one of the most beautiful women in this metropolis. This lady was so attached to Col. Montgomery, who, in 1803, unfortunately fell in a duel, that she lived wholly in retirement from that period, till within the last fortnight, and may be considered as the sacrifice of affection.—In *Carey-street*, to the great regret of the amateurs of fistic

fistic science, Henry Pearce, alias the Game Chicken. Champion of England. His fighting career was put an end to, by a complaint of the lungs, brought on by dissipated habits, and which at length brought on his dissolution.

The title of Champion of England has, from time to time, been bestowed on various candidates for pugilistic fame; but certainly it was never more justly bestowed than on the person in question; for in the numerous contests in which he has been engaged, he never was obliged to yield the palm of victory. Pearce was a native of Bristol, which has, of late years, been so celebrated for producing heroes. He was about 30 years of age, stout and athletic in appearance, from 5 feet 9 to 10 inches high. Although a professor of boxing he never was involved in pot-house brawls or casual *rencontres*.

The first battle of note which he fought, was with a man of colour at Bath, who had been for some years the dread of that neighbourhood. He obtained a hard-earned victory, after a contest of upwards of an hour. He was much inferior in point of strength to his adversary, and was indebted to his success to what may be termed a cautious, *cunning* system of fighting, rather than to a proficiency in the art. Soon after this, the fame and rewards of *Belcher* having been spread far and near, *Pearce* was tempted to try his fortune in London as a bruiser, and accordingly he came to town at the particular request of *Belcher*, who having declared his intention of retiring from the ring, promised him the patronage of all his friends. *Pearce* first entered the lists with *Bourke*, whom *Belcher* had twice beaten, and they fought in a room in St. Martin's-lane by candle-light. The conflict was short and desperate, and in a quarter of an hour the Bristol hero was declared the victor. The *bottom* he evinced on this occasion procured him the name of *Game Chicken*; upon which he *crowed* defiance to all the *game cocks* in the kingdom, *Belcher* excepted, (it being his intention not to *pit* himself against any of the Bristol breed.) *Gully* was at this time in the Fleet for *debt*, and being anxious to *fight his way out*, he proposed a combat with the *Chicken*, which took place for a purse of one hundred guineas: on this occasion *Gully* distinguished himself as a man of *bottom* and *science*; but, after an hour's conflict, was compelled to yield to superior strength and experience. The *Chicken's* next *rencontre* was with *Elias Spray*, the copper smith, on Moulsey Hurst, and there he gained fresh laurels; for *Spray* was a man of great strength, and about the middle of the battle, placing a blow on the temple of the *Chicken*, it required some dexterity on his part, to carry on the contest until he recovered from its effects. This battle, however, being won by the *Chicken*, he was challenged by a countryman of the name of *Cart*, who held his opponent but a short tug, for the battle was nearly decided in the first round, the *Chicken* planting his favorite blow in the jugular vein, which completely disabled his antagonist.

The *Chicken* now became a great favourite with the *amateurs*; he excited the envy of *Belcher*, who had, during his retirement, the misfortune to lose an eye; besides, by keeping late hours, he had greatly impaired his constitution. In this state he prepared to fight the *Chicken*, and the battle took place in Yorkshire, much against the wish and advice of *Belcher's* best friends. The debilitated state of *Belcher*, and the disadvantage he laboured under from the want of an eye, gave the *Chicken* an easy conquest, which under different circumstances, would have cost him dear. This was the last battle the *Chicken* was ever engaged in. His constitution from this time gradually decayed; and his death, if not entirely originating in dissipation, was undoubtedly accelerated by it. Finding his dissolution at hand, he expressed a desire to see his relations from Bristol; and his father, among the rest, took leave of him. Some time before his death *Pearce* was impressed with sentiments of religion, and requested a clergyman to assist him in his devotions. He hoped forgiveness from all those whom he might have ill treated in the way of his profession, and declared, with his last breath, that he died in charity with all men.

BERKSHIRE.

Died. At Reading, aged 77, Mrs. Anna Maria Smart, relict of Christopher Smart, M. A. of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and upwards of forty years principal proprietor of the Reading Mercury and Oxford Gazette. A woman, the virtues

virtues of whose heart in all relations of life, whether to her kindred, her friends, or to the friendless, proved her to be the agent of heaven. To the first she imparted happiness, to the latter comfort. The poor revered her, all looked up to her with veneration, and by the extended circle of her acquaintance her memory will long be fondly cherished.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At *Iwer church*, Spurgeon Farrer, Esq. of Cole Brayfield, to Mrs. Mitford, relict of the late Capt. Henry Mitford, of the Royal Navy, and daughter of the Hon. David Anstruther, of Huntmore-Park.

Died At *Remenham Cottage*, after a few hours illness, aged 63, Mrs. Alicia Gozman, relict of Thomas Gozman, Esq. late of New Broad-Street, London.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The prize proposed by the Norrisian professor for the best dissertation on *The Christian Sabbath*, is this year adjudged to William Bolland, M. A. Fellow of Trinity college.

William Leeson B. A. of Clare hall; Thomas Turner, of Caius college, and Thomas Renell, of King's college, are admitted Fellows of their respective societies.

The Rev. Herbert March, D. D. Lady Margaret's Professor, has commenced a course of Lectures on Divinity in Great St. Mary's Church, which will be continued every Saturday during Term. This Professorship, which is one of the most lucrative in the University, has been enjoyed as a sinecure for many years, on account of its having been formerly delivered in Latin, and few or no auditors attending. Dr. March lectures in English, and inhabitants of the town as well as the members of the university are admitted gratis.

The following Gentlemen have been admitted to degrees, viz. **BACHELORS OF ARTS.**—Henry Grady Esq. of Trinity college, and Messrs. James Tripp, and William Apsey of Christ's college.

The rev. H. G. Smithies B. D. Senior Fellow and Bursar of Emmanuel college, is presented to the vicarage of Standground, with Farcet, in Huntingdonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Devie; The Rev. John Duncumb, M. A. of Trinity college, and vicar of Torington in Sussex, to the valuable rectory of Abbey Dore in Herefordshire, vacated by the death of the Rev. Dr. Roberts;—The Rev. John Bradshaw, B. D. Fellow and senior Bursar of St. John's college, to the rectory of Brandesburton, in Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Shepherd;—and The Rev. Mr. Foster, Fellow of St. John's college, to the vicarage of Marton cum Graffham in the county and diocese of York.

The Rev. Edward Outram D. D. Public Orator of this university, is collated to the Archdeaconry of Derby, and prebend of Uffton, in the cathedral church of Litchfield, both vacated by the death of the Rev. Dr. Falconer.

Married. At *Cambridge*, the Rev. Johnson Baines M. A. vicar of Burwell, to Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. John Buller, of Barnwell.

Died. At *Cambridge*, Joseph Girdler, Esq. of Pembroke hall. B. A. 1759. M. A. 1763.

CHESHIRE.

At the execution of George Glover, and William Proudlove, convicted at the late Assizes of breaking into the salt works at Cardrone, in company with several others, and shooting at and wounding the officer of excise, while on duty, one of the most distressing circumstances occurred, that perhaps ever was seen on a similar occasion; they embraced and took leave of each other in the most affectionate manner, and on being tied up and the fatal signal given, the platform fell, and, shocking to relate, both the ropes broke, and the poor men were precipitated to the bottom of the scaffold?—The reader may here paint in his own mind the feelings of the spectators, but no language can describe it.—They were taken into the chapel (neither of them materially hurt) till other ropes could be procured, each exclaiming "What a sad business is this!"

this?" They then requested the Rev. Mr. Fish to be again sent for, and after taking a little refreshment joined him most fervently in praying nearly two hours, when ropes being prepared, they met their unhappy fate with the most manly fortitude and resignation, amidst the commiserations of the surrounding crowd.

Married. At *Croxdale*, William Blundell, Esq. of Crosby, Lancashire, to Miss Stanley, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas S. M. Stanley, Bart. or Hooton.

Died. At *Stockport*, aged 88, James Gee, Esq. sincerely regretted by a respectable acquaintance, and mourned by a numerous family. In mildness, simplicity, and piety, he was exceeded by none; his cheerful vivacity at the latest period of life was the admiration of all who had the happiness to participate in his society.

CORNWALL.

Died. At *Falmouth*, aged 74, Richard Bosanquet, Esq. He put a period to his existence, by discharging a loaded pistol at his forehead—having, as it appeared from the brains being scattered over the looking-glass, and the blood sprinkled on the books lying on the table under the glass, and other circumstances, to have quitted his fireside, and to have placed himself in front of the glass, for the greater certainty of fixing the pistol in the most fatal part. The ball entered his forehead and took a diagonal direction, and it is supposed to be lodged near his back, as it never came out. An inquest was taken the following day before Pearce Rogers, Esq. the Coroner, and a most respectable jury, who, without any hesitation, returned a verdict of *lunacy*.—At the *Brazils*, Commodore Mitchell. He was the son of Mr. Mitchell, late of Croftwest, and now resident in Truro; where also reside the female part of his family. Two sons of the Commodore, one a Lieutenant in the navy, the other a Cadet at Woolwich, are very promising young men, and will, probably, gain a rank in the English service, as high at least as their worthy father had attained in the Portuguese.

CUMBERLAND.

Died. At *Seaton Iron works*, near Whitehaven, aged 67, Mr. John Walton, who for upwards of forty years had been employed as forge carpenter of the works. While surveying the cylinder bellows of the blast furnace, his foot unfortunately slipped and he became entangled with the revolving crank of the machine, which in an instant severed his foot from his body just above the ankle. Amputation was immediately performed, but a mortification ensued, which put a period to his existence a few days after the accident.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. At *Exeter*, Mr. Joseph Davy, of Guernsey, to Miss Mary Hunt, third daughter of Joseph Hunt, Esq.

Died. At *Exeter*, Mr. Jonathan Burnett, one of the Aldermen of that city.—Aged 84, the Rev. Christopher Watkins, fifty-five years rector of Bradstone.—William Radsen, Esq. of Bramford-Spoke, near Exeter.—Mrs. Hannah Cowley, (p. 457) was born about the year 1743. She was the daughter of Mr. Parkhurst, a gentleman universally esteemed for his learning and probity, as well as his conversational talents, who being himself a scholar and a man of genius, soon discerned his daughter's abilities, which he cultivated with the most sedulous attention; in return she presented him with the first fruits of her Muse, by prefixing his name to the poem of "The Maid of Arragon," in a dedication which evinced at once the fire of youthful genius, and the most lively filial gratitude. Her dramatic *Coup d'Essai* was "The Run-away," the first act of which *verbatim* as it now stands is said to have been produced one morning before dinner, in consequence of an observation, made by her husband after their return from the theatre the preceding evening. This, which was the last new piece brought out by Garrick, had an almost unprecedented run, and produced the fair authoress eight hundred guineas. It was followed in rapid succession by "The Belles Stratagem," the farce of "Who's the Dupe?"

Dupe?" (the Greek introduced therein she had from her father;) "Albina," a Tragedy; "Which is the man?" "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "More Ways than One;" "The School for Greybeards;" "The Fate of Sparta," a Tragedy; "A Day in Turkey;" and "The Town before you." Copious as is this list, nothing was laboured, all was spontaneous effusion; fame being less her object than the pleasure of composition. They were all brought out under the superintendence of her husband, the two last excepted, which appeared while he was with his regiment in the East Indies, where he died, about ten years since. This gentleman possessed considerable powers of mind, and would sometimes slide in a sentence which was pleasing to the authoress, but would now and then insert a speech which she thought became not her— Besides her "Maid of Arragon," Mrs. Cowley has given the world two other epic poems. "The Scottish village," and "The Siege of Acre;" and many smaller poems of hers are scattered in different periodical publications. The last effort of her pen was in unison with the excellence of her heart, it was a little poem in aid of benevolence, an act of charity to one who moved in the humble sphere of sexton to the parish, and whose little property had been swallowed up by the late floods. It describes the poor man's efforts while his cottage was overwhelmed; describes his loss, and delicately claims attention towards one whose pride was in conflict with his poverty, one whose situation claimed that assistance which he could not bring himself directly to beg. The list of subscriptions begins with that of "The School Boy;" and quickly more than restored his property, who was so soon to assist in the funeral of his benefactress.

In the different characters of daughter, wife, and mother, Mrs. Cowley's conduct was most exemplary. Her manners were lively and unassuming; her countenance particularly animated and expressive, but there was nothing about her of that state which sometimes indicates the *writer*. The most incontrovertible proof that her manners were pleasing, is the estimation in which her memory is held by all who had the happiness of her acquaintance. This remembrance will draw tears from the eyes of many, young women in particular, amongst whom she had many fervent attachments.

Mrs. Cowley had latterly declined visits, except those of ladies at her own house on Monday mornings; it was a working party, for the benefit of distressed married women. Though not actually ill, she had for a considerable time been conscious of the approach of death, which she looked forward to with a cheerfulness that can never be surpassed. Through every part of her life she had been without cant, deeply religious; and prayers written by her at the early age of twelve years, were many years kept by those whose preservation was praise. She had never in her life been seriously ill, but had considerable dread of a long continued death-bed sickness; and has frequently been heard to wish even for sudden death, rather than be sensible of a gradual decay. On the 11th of March she expired without a struggle, in the fullest possession of her mental powers, after having been only one day confined to her room.

DORSETSHIRE.

While the inhabitants of Poole were assembled in the town-hall, to consider of a vote of thanks to Mr. Wardle, the floor gave way, and upwards of 2000 of them was precipitated with great violence, upwards of twenty feet, by which several had their limbs broken; no lives were lost. To add to the catastrophe, the market had been held the previous day, and the shambles underneath not being removed, numbers were dreadfully lacerated by falling on the hooks.

Died. In the workhouse at Sherborne, at the advanced age of 103, Joan Mitchell.

DURHAM.

Married. At *Houghton le Spring*, the Rev. John Rawes, of Stamfordham, Northumberland, to Miss Charlton, of Houghton.—At *Branchepeeth*, the Rev. William Nessfield, to Miss Mills, of Winton.—At *Bishopweremouth*, Ralph Coxen, Esq. of Cockin, to Miss Crowdale, of Bainbridge Holme.

Died. At *Stocklan*, aged 48, Edward Brown, Esq.

ESSEX.

Married. At *Copford*, William Meeke Farmer, Esq. late M. P. for the borough of Huntingdon, to Miss Frances Barstow, niece of the Rev. Thomas Barstow, rector of Aldham.—At *Maldon*, Miller Clifford, Esq. Captain in the 28th regiment, to Miss Payne.—At *Colchester*, J. W. Maybey, Esq. of the East Essex militia, to Miss Ann English.

Died. At *Walthamstow*, Philip Metcalfe, jun. Esq. late of West Ham.—At *Dedham*, aged 69, the Rev. T. L. Grimwood, D.D. rector of Brandeston, Norfolk.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Bristol*, Richard, son of Thomas Knight, Esq. of Ashton, to Miss Sophia Hollyman, of Leigh.—At *Eastington*, Edward Davies, Esq. to Miss Sophia Sarah Jones, of Cobham, Surrey.—At *Clifton*, the Hon. Captain Gardner, R. N. to Miss C. V. Straubenzee, third daughter of C. S. V. Straubenzee, Esq. of Yorkshire.

Died. At *Bristol*, aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Bulkely, Sub-Dean and Prebendary of Bristol cathedral.—At his lodgings, the *White Lion Inn*, William Huntingford, Esq. brother of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.—At *Cheltenham*, aged 74, George Leycester, Esq. of Toft, Cheshire, brother of Hugh Leycester, Recorder of Chester.—At *Cirencester*, aged 74, John William Austin, Esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died. At *Alresford*, James Brown, Esq. attorney.—At *Winchester*, George Bowes, Esq. a captain in the 77th foot.—James Pyle, Esq. a man of very singular character. The property which he inherited from his father was considerable, and during a long life it had been greatly increased by his parsimonious manner of living. In the early part of his life he lost a large sum of money by the failure of a person to whom he had lent it. From that time he became suspicious, and unwilling to entrust his money with any one, and whenever he received his rents he secreted the money. About a twelvemonth ago Mr. Pyle was attacked by a paralytic affection, and it being known that he was in the habit of hiding his money, it was judged prudent by his friends to search the house; and in one or two rooms, which for many years he had allowed no one to visit but himself, cash and notes were found to the amount of between six and seven thousand pounds, secreted in every kind of way—some hid up in pieces of paper—some put into the seats of chairs—and indeed every expedient for concealment used. The money thus found was immediately taken to a banker's, on Mr. Pyle's account; but he never forgave this compelled discovery of his treasure. Mr. Pyle, though parsimonious in the extreme, was indulgent to his tenants, to whom he granted long leases without advancing the rent. He was penurious in trifles, while he suffered his thousands to lie unheeded and unemployed.—Mr. William Bankes, linen draper, of Portsea. He was returning from Godwood races, accompanied by a friend in a single-horse chaise: the horse took fright near Chichester, when Mr. Banks, with an intention to free himself from his perilous situation, sprang from the chaise, pitched upon his head, and instantly expired. This unfortunate young man was but twenty-one years of age. There is a circumstance connected with this accident which makes it the more affecting:—the father of the unfortunate young man, (who is a respectable linen-draper of Cheapside) was on his road from London to Portsea, on a visit to his son, the deceased; when the coach was passing the spot where the accident happened, from seeing a crowd of persons, he naturally inquired the cause of it: he was told that a Mr. Banks had been killed; the thought that it might be his son did not cross his mind; the body was moved to Chichester; and when Mr. Banks arrived there, he was led, from a further reflection, to make more inquiries as to the deceased corpse that lay just by; and, at last, he said he would see it.—His grief and surprise is not to be described, on finding it to be the corpse of his son.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

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Died. At *Leominster*, aged 90, the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, Bart. Rector of Letton, Willersley, and Cold Weston, and Curate of the perpetual curacies of Kimbolton and Middleton, in the diocese of Hereford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Bunlingford*, William Hill, Esq. of Uppingham, banker, to Miss Drage, daughter of William Drage, Esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married. At *Kembolton*, the Rev. John Thompson, vicar of Spaldwick, to Miss Maule.

KENT.

Married. At *Sittingbourne*, Argles Bishop, Esq. of Maidstone, to Mary-Ann, daughter of Edward Brenchley, Esq.—At *West Malling*, John Scudamore, Esq. of Maidstone, to Charlotte-Catharine, youngest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Downman, of the Royal Artillery.—At *Gillingham*, Lieut. De Bacher, of the Royal Waggon Train, to Mary Phillipa, only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Bland, of Tunstal House.—At *Greenwich*, Frederick Dutton Price, Esq. to Marian, youngest daughter of the late Charles Kensington, Esq. of Blackheath.—At *Mersham*, Major Wilkins of the 85 foot, to Jane, daughter of Edward Hughes, Esq.—At *Folkeston*, John Wallis, Esq. of Sedmouth, Devon, to Miss Sladen.—At *Lewisham*, Francis Pitney Martin, Esq. of Frederick-place, London, to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of John St. Barbe, Esq. of Blackheath.

Died. At *Chatham*, the Rev. J. Jones, Vicar of Cobham, and one of the minor canons of Rochester cathedral.—At *Rochester*, the Rev. James Jones, curate of Chatham.—Edward Twopenny, Esq. solicitor.—At *Chilham*, the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, vicar of that parish.—In the harbour of Deal, in the 18th year of his age, after a few hours illness, Mr. James Murray Clapham, midshipman and master's mate of the brig Pandora, only son of the Rev. S. Clapham, M. A. Rector of Gussage St. Michael, Dorset, and Vicar of Christchurch.—At *Sevenoaks*, John Martin, Esq. surgeon. From the respectability of his private character, he was received and esteemed in the highest circles; while to the poor he not only gratuitously afforded his professional assistance, but frequently administered to their pecuniary necessities. His loss is deplored by his relatives and friends, and will be felt as a real calamity by many in the neighbourhood.

LANCASHIRE.

At an Extra-Ordinary meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, held on Friday, May 5th, 1809, in consequence of a special requisition signed by twenty-nine members, it was resolved, unanimously,

1st, That the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Henry, for his long and valuable services, and for his uniform exertions to promote the best interests of the institution.

2dly, That the circumstances of Mr. Henry's age, and standing in the society; the great respectability of his character; his valuable contributions to the society's memoirs; and the rank which he has long held in the scientific world, peculiarly distinguish him as a fit person to fill the chair of this society.

3dly, That a deputation be appointed to wait upon Mr. Henry, to communicate, in the most respectful manner, the sentiments expressed in the two foregoing resolutions.

Married. At *Liverpool*, James Willacey, Esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica, to Miss Mary Casteen.

Died. At *Lancaster*, Henry Salisbury, Esq. late of Manchester.—At *Manchester*, aged 90, Mr. John Wood, of Clowes's-street. He had been a most able and active agriculturalist, and was greatly respected.—At *Liverpool*, aged

84, William Atkinson, Esq. of Union-street.—Aged 79, George Bowdon, Esq.—Aged 87, Thomas Foxcroft, Esq.—At *Douglas*, in the Isle of Man, aged 82, John Joseph Bacon, Esq.—At *Lea*, near Preston, the Rev. James Haydock, formerly Chaplain at Trafford House. He was simple in manners, unaffected in piety, liberal in charities, zealous in doing good, and an universal well-wisher to all mankind. What cannot be said of all good men may be said of him, that he lived and died without a single enemy.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Rothley*, the Rev. Joseph Rose, eldest son of the Rev. William Rose, rector of Carshalton, in Surry, to Miss Babington, daughter of Thomas Babington, Esq. of Rothley-temple, M. P. for Leicester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died. At *Lincoln*, aged 84, the Rev. William Durance, vicar of St. Mary le Wigford, in that city, and of Blyton and Scothorne in Lincolnshire. He was formerly of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1748. M. A. 1752.

NORFOLK.

Died. At *Terrington*, St. John's, aged 72, Mr. Henry Sutterby, and on the second day following, aged 65, his brother, Mr. Jonathan Sutterby, of Cleuchwaston, whose loss will long be felt by his numerous family and friends. Faithful in the discharge of social duty, his life has exhibited a continued series of active benevolence, and unwearied kindness, just in his principles, equable in his temper, and sincere in his manners; he will long live in the remembrance of all who knew him, and ever preserve the gratitude of the many who have experienced the goodness of his heart, and the humanity of his disposition.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At *Castor*, the Rev. Robert Spranger, vicar of Tamerton, near Plymouth, to Sarah Maria, daughter of the Rev. Stephen White, L. L. D.

Died. At *Northampton*, aged 57, Mr. Ingram, tailor. While attending a meeting assembled for religious exercise early in the morning, a practice which he had observed with great punctuality for some years, he suddenly dropped down and expired without a struggle. By some expressions which he made use of the day previous to his decease, he appeared to have taken his leave of the world, and to have a presentiment of the near approach of his dissolution.—At *Aynho*, near Brackley, aged 90, Susanna, relict of David Prowst, Gent. She enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health till within six weeks of her dissolution, and retained her memory to the last. From her well known liberality, her loss will be severely felt by the necessitous poor, and by the mendicant tribe in particular.—At *Middleton*, Cheyney, aged about 60, Mr. John Gardner. He dropped down while walking in the street, and instantly expired. He will be long regretted by a numerous family as a tender husband and kind father; and his genuine hospitality, and frankness of manners, will not soon be forgotten by his friends and acquaintance.—At *Farwell*, near Wansford, aged 18, Miss Bradshaw. She had been abruptly informed of the death of a younger brother at Crowland, who had been on a visit to her but a few days before,) which had such an effect upon her, as to occasion her death a few hours afterwards.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

At the late fair at Ovingham, the following prizes were awarded by the Tyne-side Agricultural Society, viz.—To Mr. John Rowell, of Hollingball, for the best stallion for hunters or road horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. George Coxon, of Wall, for the best stallion for coach horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. John Turnbull, of Bywell, for the best stallion for draft horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Anthony Wailles of Bearl, for the best bull, 10l. 10s. To Mr. Thomas Bates, of Haiton, for the next best bull, 5l. 5s. To Mr. William Johnson, of Prudhoe, for

for the best bull on a farm not more than 1l. per acre, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Anthony Wailes, of Bearl, for the best pair of steeds, 5l. 5s. To ditto, for the best boar, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Wm. Jobling, of Styford, for the next best boar, 2l. 2s. The sweepstakes of 20 guineas for heifers was adjudged to Mr. A. Wailes, of Bearl.

Died. At *North Shields*, aged 81, Mr. John Grey, shoe-maker. A singular instance of the diversity that exists in human constitutions. For the last fifty years of this man's life his beverage was hollands-geneva, which he used to drink in copious libations without water, yet he continued healthy until within a few weeks of his death.—At *Ortingham Boat-house*, aged 75, Mr. John Johnson. In the great flood in 1771, he and all his family were swept away in the night, with his house, out-buildings, and even his garden.—All were drowned except himself and his brother, who caught the branch of a tree as they passed down the current, to which they clung until eleven o'clock the next day, nearly naked.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At *Balderton*, Gerard Hodgkinson, Esq. of Carter-lane, Derbyshire, to Catharine, only daughter of George Cuskin, Esq. of Carlton-le-Morland.

Died. At *Nottingham*, aged 80, Mrs. Barbara Sherwin.—At *Newark*, Mr. James York, of Nottingham, while travelling in the stage coach, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, which notwithstanding medical assistance, put an end to his life soon after his reaching Newark.—Mr. John Stokes, sen. of Kingston. He had been adjusting some matters in dispute between the Soar Navigation Company and an individual at Kegworth, and on his return home, about nine in the evening, perfectly sober, the mare upon which he rode, by some unknown accident got entangled within the double gates on the haling path, near Keggworth bridge, and both were precipitated into the river. The mare got out, but Mr. Stokes was unfortunately drowned.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. William Rhodes, M. A. of Worcester-college, is elected a fellow of that society.

The Rev. Thomas Falconer, of Corpus Christi-college, M. A. is elected Canon Bampton's Lecturer for the year ensuing; and Messrs. Roel, Thomas Ellison of the county and diocese of Durham, and Mr. John Taylor Collieridge, of the diocese of Exeter, scholars of Corpus Christi college.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to degrees, viz. BACHELORS OF ARTS. Messrs. Edward Thomas Monro, Benjamin Kennicot and William Thomas Shore, of *Oriel-college*; William Salmon of *Magdalen-hall*; Thomas Cowper Hincks, of *Brasenose*; William Murray and Abraham John Valpey, of *Pembroke*, George Dinley, Thomas Halwood and William Robinson, of *Worcester*; Caractacus Glascott, of *St. Edmund's-hall*; George Hulme, Charles Dayman and Charles Alford, of *Balliol*; Henry Arthur Atkinson and Joseph Whitaker, of *Queen's*; John Templer and Henry Fenton, of *Exeter*; William Wordsworth of *Lincoln*; and Francis Vickery, and John Coles, of *University-college*. MASTERS OF ARTS.—Rev. Edward Booth, of *Lincoln-college*; Rev. John Charles Townshend, of *St. John's*; Rev. Edward A. Daubeny, of *Corpus Christi*; Rev. William Nicholson of *Queen's*; Rev. John Ward, of *Wadham*; Rev. Edward Thos. Stanley Hornby, of *All Souls*; Mr. William Hamilton, of *Magdalen-hall*. BACHELORS IN DIVINITY.—Rev. George Wasey, of *All Souls-college*; Rev. William Corne, of *Christ-church*; Rev. John Goldesbrough, of *Magdalen*; and Rev. James Knolles, of *Lincoln-college*. DOCTOR IN CIVIL LAW.—Charles Gostling Townley, of *Merton-college*.

The Rev. Thomas Bartlam, M. A. fellow of Worcester-college, is appointed a prebendary and precentor of Exeter cathedral; the Rev. Samuel Freeman Statham, of *Lincoln-college*, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Morton; and the Rev. James Hutchison, M. A. of *Balliol-college*, chaplain to the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale.

The

The Rev. James Carpenter, fellow of Hertford-college, is presented to the rectory of Burmarsh, in Kent; and the Rev. George Sandby, M. A. of Merton-college, to the rectory of Earsham, in Norfolk.

Married. At Oxford, William Witworth, Esq. of Watchfield House, to Miss Rebecca Court, daughter of Mr. John Court.

Died. At Fawley, Philip Lybbe Powys, Esq. He had been to the Quarter Sessions at Oxford, and was returning home, accompanied by Thomas Cooper, Esq. When they got to the lane leading from Assendon to Fawley, Mr. Powys got out of the chaise to walk home, but as it was then getting dark, Mr. Cooper wished him to permit the chaise to go round, or else have some one to attend him home, but he refused both, saying he could find his way blindfolded. Some person with a lantern came by just afterwards, and shewed him by the spring at Assendon, which was then very high, and Mr. Powys gave him a shilling, and said he did not want him any further; but as it was getting very dark the man much wished to see him home; this he refused, telling him also that he could find his way blindfolded. The next morning about six o'clock some farmers men, who were watering their horses, discovered his body in the pond, into which he had walked in consequence of the darkness of the night. It is generally thought he must have been overcome by fright, as the water scarcely covered him, and there appeared no bruises of consequence about him; his watch, some gold, &c. was found on him. No man could be more esteemed, or sincerely lamented. In him the poor have lost a valuable friend, and society a man of the most amiable disposition.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died. The Rev. Matthew Snow, M. A. lord of the manor and rector of Clipsham, and vicar of Wakefield, both in this county.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At Hales-Owen, Thomas Philips, Esq. of Herefordshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Powel, Esq.—At Bridgnorth, John Brown, Esq. to Miss Gwynn, daughter of Alderman Gwynn.

Died. At his father's seat at Orleton, William Cludde, jun. Esq. youngest son of William Cludde, Esq. and late Captain in his Majesty's regiment of Royal Horse Guards, (Blue,) and Aid-de-Camp to General Leighton.—At Shrewsbury, aged 32, Charles Price Stancer, Esq. a gentleman whose life was characterised by urbanity and benevolence, and his death by resignation and peace.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Eath, 26 April. "Seldom at this season of the year has so a heavy a fall of snow been seen in this climate, as that which we experienced on Friday last. The storm was incessant for nearly eighteen hours, and the ground was covered upon an average, to the depth of 16 inches. In this neighbourhood, trees of very considerable size were bent double, and stripped of their branches, by the weight of snow, and material injury has been done to the orchards. The roads in consequence of the melting of the snow on Saturday, were again partially inundated, but the water has since subsided, without occasioning much damage. Friday evening, a boy, named Isaac Edney, whose parents reside in Holloway, was found smothered in snow near the Red Post. He had been driving a horse and cart; and the animal being prevented from proceeding by the great depth of snow, it is supposed he had alighted to endeavour to extricate him, but unable either to effect his purpose, or regain his seat, perished."

Married. At Bath, Major Goldsworthy, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Livesey, of Green-Park Place.

Died. At Bath, aged 84, George Poole, Esq. of Great Pulteney-street.—At Lower East Hayes, aged 67, Hugh Payne, Esq.—At Thornfalcon, near Taunton, at the advanced age of 102, Mary Colman.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Litchfield, the Rev. John Constable, only son of Wm. Constable, Esq.

Esq. of Barwash, in Sussex, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Dodson, of Hurstperpoint.

Died. Aged 71, at his house in the Close, Litchfield, the Rev. James Falconer, D.D. Archdeacon of Derby, Divinity-Lecturer, a Prebendary of Gafa Minor in the Cathedral Church of Litchfield, Rector of Thorpe-Constantine, in the county of Stafford, Vicar of Lullington, in Derbyshire, and for many years an able, active, and upright Magistrate.

SUFFOLK.

Died. At Ipswich, aged 100, Mrs. Amy Kemp.

SURREY.

Married. At Egham, Joseph Gulston, Esq. of Fosbury Manor, Wiltshire, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late James Knowles, Esq. of Englefield Green.

Died. At the Oaks, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Eliza Smith Stanley, eldest daughter of the Earl of Derby.—Suddenly, at *Walworth*, Henry North, Esq.

SUSSEX.

Married. At Brighton, the Rev. George Monck, youngest son of John Monck, Esq. to the Honourable Sarah Hamilton, eldest daughter of Lord Viscount Boyne.

Died. At Chichester, aged 54, the Rev. Thomas Newman, B.A. formerly Chaplain of New College, Oxford, one of the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral, and Vicar of Eastbourne and Burphorne, in this county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Sutton Coldfield, Edward Grove, Esq. of Shenstone Park, in Staffordshire, to Emelia, second daughter of Sir Edmund Craddock Hartop, Bart. of Four Oaks-hall.

Died. At Birmingham, aged 52, John John Morfitt, Esq. barrister at law, and formerly of University College, Oxford. With a benevolent temper and honourable principles he united a considerable share of classical learning, especially in Latin authors, great general knowledge of modern writers, a correct taste in English prose, and talents for English poetry; which, if cultivated more generally, would have procured for him high and lasting reputation in the republic of letters.—Aged 63, the Rev. George Croft, Lecturer of St. Martin's church, Fellow of University-college, Oxford, Vicar of Arncliffe, and Rector of Thwyn, in the county of York. Endowed with a strong mind, highly improved by classical erudition, he was well versed in the Hebrew, Syriac, and most modern languages, and was no less distinguished by an extensive knowledge of ecclesiastical law. Firm and decided in his public character, hostile to the specious innovations of modern times, he was a zealous advocate for our admirable constitution in church and state, manifesting his principles by a generous warmth of feeling, void of hypocrisy and time-serving complaisance. The literary world is indebted to him for several productions, theological, political, and moral. His private life was characterised by unaffected manners, kind hospitality, steady friendship, and a uniform practice of all the relative and social duties.

WILTSHIRE.

Died. At Salisbury, Mrs. Spencer, relict of Matthew Spencer, Esq. of Horsington, Somersetshire.—At Blandford, William Bond, a post-chaise driver at the Crown inn. In returning from Spottesbury on the 22d ult. with a pair of horses, he had reached the foot of the bridge at Blandford, when they were precipitated by the rapidity of the current into the river, which was greatly swollen by the melting of a heavy fall of snow, and the unfortunate man was drowned in presence of many of the inhabitants of Blandford, who were unable to afford him any assistance.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Worcester, Major Morrison, of the 89th foot, to Miss Marriott, daughter of the late Randolph Marriott, Esq. of the College Precincts.

Died. At Worcester, Mrs. Hooper, relict of Thomas Hooper, Esq. of Panty Goitre, Monmouthshire.—Mrs. Whitehead, wife of John Whitehead, Esq. of Warwick.—At Rock, Mrs. Lingen, wife of the Rev. R. Lingen, rector of that parish.—At Eresham, — Kettle. As he lay in bed, he so completely gnawed off the flesh from his shoulder downwards to the elbow, that the bone was plainly to be discerned! The consequence was, he bled so profusely, that he expired the next morning. Insanity alone could have been the cause of this new species of suicide.

YORKSHIRE.

Married. At Bawtry, by special licence, William Duncan Campbell, Esq. of Whitby, to Miss Booker, daughter and co-heiress of the late — Booker, Esq.—At Marygate, the Rev. Nicholas Torre, rector of Rise, to Miss Worsley, only daughter of the late Rev. James Worsley, formerly rector of Stonegrave.—At Great Driffield, Mr. George Hopper, of North Dalton, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Bramble, Esq. ship-owner, of Thornwick-cottage, near Flamborough.—At Skirlaugh, Godfrey Park, Esq. of Catwick, to Eleana, daughter of the late Robert Wood, Esq.—At Bradford, Mr. W. Bacon, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Mary Balme, of Bradford.

Died. At York, aged 80, Alexander Hunter, M.D. F.R.S. L. & F. and Physician to the York Lunatic Asylum. He practised nearly fifty years in that city with the highest eminence and credit in his professional character, his knowledge of which was the result of science, skill, and much experience. His goodness as a man; his urbanity and gentlemanly manners; his practice of every real and social virtue; the manly and pleasing manner in which he gave his advice either as a physician, a friend, or a mentor; his encouragement of the arts, or whatever appeared to be beneficial to mankind, will ever embalm his memory in the hearts of his friends, and of all who had an opportunity of knowing him; while his family and connexions will long have to regret the loss of a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a kind relative, and an indulgent and liberal master. He was the author and annotator of several works of great merit; among others, "Evelyn's Sylva," 2 vols. 4to.; "Georgical Essays," 6 vols. 8vo. &c. &c. &c. and had inserted many essays on cases of insanity, agriculture, &c. in the different Yorkshire papers, which were always well received by the public.—Aged 28, at the house of her mother, the Dowager Lady Pilkington, in Doncaster, Isabella, the wife of the Rev. Richard Hawksworth, and daughter of the late Sir Michael Pilkington, Bart. of Chevet.—At Rippon, aged 77, Mrs. Godmond, wife of the Rev. J. Godmond, vicar of that place.—At Selby, aged 76, Mrs. Staniland. She was the mother of seven sons, who are or have been masters of vessels in the Selby and London trade.—At New-building, near Thirsk, aged 72, Francis Smyth, Esq. F.A.S.—Mr. William Wilkinson, of Feldon, near Marske, farmer, aged 73. After working in the field till evening, he came home, and complaining of indisposition, told his family he was come to die, gave several directions respecting his affairs, and soon afterwards expired.—At Leeds, aged 29, Captain John Paul, of the 33d regt. on the recruiting service in Leeds. He was a very gallant officer, and particularly distinguished himself at one of the most memorable events in our military history—the storming of Seringapatam.—At Thering, in the East Riding, the widow Dawson, aged 107 years. She retained her faculties to the time of her death, and was ill only one week.—At Bramham, near Wetherby, aged 102, Henry Childerson. For seventy years he had been a daily labourer and partaker of the bounty at the hospitable mansion of James Fox, Esq. of Bramham park, in his diurnal journies to and from which it has been calculated by an ingenious arithmetician that he had travelled the extent of three times round the world.

WALES.

Died. At Llanelly, aged 94, Thomas Bowen, Esq.—At Haverfordwest, Mrs. Martin,

Martin, sister of the late Sparks Martin, Esq.—At *Lower Millington*, near Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire, Thomas Bebb, Esq.—At *Glasbury*, in the county of Radnor, aged 68, the Rev. John Hughes, Prebendary of *Llaensaint-fread*, and Vicar of St. Michael's and St. Mary's, in *Pembroke*, many years an acting magistrate for the counties of Brecon and Radnor.—At *Presteign*, aged 75, Hector Appleby Cooksey, Esq. coronor for the county of Radnor.

SCOTLAND.

Married. At *Edinburgh*, William Mouat, Esq. advocate, to Miss Cunningham, only daughter of the late Alexander Cunningham, of Pottarthie, Captain in the royal navy.—At *Glasgow*, Daniel Connell, Esq. to Isabella, daughter of John Alston, Esq.—At *Stirling*, James Porteous, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss C. A. Somerville, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Somerville.—At *Dalry*, James Dick, Esq. chief magistrate of Blairgowrie, to Ann, only daughter of John Spalding, Esq.—At *Dunfallandie*, Perthshire, James Ferguson, Esq. late of Hanover, Jamaica, to Miss Eliza M'Diarmid, only daughter of Mr. Duncan M'Diarmid, of Kynachan.—At *Moorfarm*, George Stedman, Esq. of Edinburgh, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Barclay, Esq. sheriff-substitute of Ross and Cromarty.—At the *Isle of Whithorn*, Francis Shand, Esq. of Liverpool, to Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Reid, Bart.

Died. At *Edinburgh*, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Hunter, of Barjarg, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of the city.—Claude Alexander, Esq. of Ballochmyle.—Lady Suttie, widow of Sir George Suttie, Bart. of Balgone, and second daughter of the late William Grant, of Preston-grange, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.—Major General Alexander Mackay, Deputy Adjutant General for North Britain.—George Colebrooke, Esq. of Crawford Douglas.—Cathcart Boyd, Esq. examiner and accountant of his Majesty's salt duties for Scotland.—At *Duddington*, Mrs. Isabella Ramsay, wife of the Rev. John Thomson, minister of that parish.—At *Dumfries*, Mrs. Copland, relict of Alexander Copland, Esq. of Kingsgrange.—At *Kilmuir*, in the Isle of Skye, Norman M'Leod, Esq. late Captain in the 71st foot.—At *Peterhead*, William Scott, jun. Esq.—At *Millmount*, Ross-shire, Colonel Robert M'Kenzie, of the East India Company's service.

IRELAND.

Died. In the 58th year of age, the Hon. A. Cote Hamilton, brother of the late, and uncle of the present Earl of Enniskillen, many years representative in parliament for the county Fermanagh, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Tyrone Militia.—At *Dublin*, Dr. John Laws.—Philip Barry, Esq. of Killcaran, in the county of Meath.—Patrick Plunket, Esq. M.D. In this excellent and distinguished physician society has sustained a loss which will be widely felt and deeply lamented. Long admired for his talents and beloved for his virtues, he passed through life with a respect to be equalled only by the sorrow which accompanies him to the grave. His endowments as a man, a gentleman, and a scholar, were such as conjointly have fallen to the lot of very few; yet the even and unassuming port with which he carried himself, and the discretion and good sense which marked every particular of his conduct were, perhaps, still more rare. As a companion he was unrivalled: cheerful in his temper, kind in his disposition, and playful in his conversation, the effusions of his fancy never failed to exhilarate and delight, whilst even in the liveliest sallies of his wit he was incapable of offending. In his friendship he was steady and unslaken; and in all the strong points of character, in probity, in public spirit, in the general discharge of duty, he was governed by principles which could not swerve—by the powerful influence of an honourable sentiment, and by the strong sense of moral and religious obligation. So that in him were to be found most happily and uncommonly blended the amiable and the entertaining with the respectable and the serious. “Cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde,” was in him less the result of artificial accommodation than the spontaneous growth of benevolent sympathy. These are some of the features of this valuable character which met the public eye; but it was in the retirement of domestic

estic privacy that his estimable qualities were most fully unfolded; and the few who had the happiness of enjoying an intercourse with him in those more secluded scenes, can alone sufficiently appreciate the rare assemblage of qualifications which adorned their departed friend.—At *Athlone*, aged 90, Philip Parker, Esq.—At *Hollybrook park*, aged 67, Wm. Slake, Esq. of Annandale, in the county of Leitrim.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Married. At *Madras*, Lieut. Col. Munro, Quarter Master General of the Army, to Miss Charlotte Blacker, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Blacker, of Wells, in Somersetshire.—At *Pondicherry*, on the 13th Dec. Earnest William Fallofield, Esq. to Mrs. Jany Elizabeth Honoria Peruon.—At *Masulipatam*, on the 14th Nov. Lieut. Col. J. Simons, 1st battalion 11th regiment native infantry, to Miss Joyce Britain.

Died. At *Madras*, on the 26th Dec. Major Gen. Wahab, aged 56.—At *Vizagapatam*, Vincentio Corbett, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service.—At *Mahe*, on the 17th Nov. Mr. John Strachey, of the Civil Service of Bombay, and Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Western Division of this Presidency.—At *Arcos*, on Sunday, the 27th Dec. Lieut. Charles Turner, of the 7th Native Cavalry.—At *St. Thome*, Lieut. O'Meara, of the 33d regt. of foot.—At *Rungpore*, Charles Radcliffe, Esq.—At *Penang*, on the 4th Nov. Captain John Harford. He was formerly a Lieutenant in his Majesty's navy; and latterly commanded the ship *General Baird*, belonging to Bombay.—On the 17th of last Oct. at *Berhampore*, Bengal, Thomas Frederick Bevan, Esq. of the Civil Service, and Collector of Moorsheadabad.—On the 14th of Dec. last, at *Allipore*, Major George Downie, commanding the Calcutta Native Militia, highly respected as an officer, and beloved as a man. He was endeared to his corps, of which every individual regarded him as the friend and father. To an only brother, who shared more closely in his affections, his death comes as a heavy and irreparable affliction.

The correspondent from whose letter from Buenos Ayres we gave an extract in our last number, has communicated the following information respecting the recent occurrences at that colony, dated Jan. 7, 1809.

"The animosities between the Cabildo and Liniers came to a crisis on January 1st, the day for electing a new Cabildo, when an attempt was made to depose Liniers, with the offer, however, of the presidency of the Junta which was to be substituted to the old government. In the morning, the regiments of Biscayans, Catalans, and Galegos, in favour of the Cabildo, were under arms in the Plaza-Mayor, and the people were stimulated to cry "Down with the French!" Liniers accepted of the new Cabildo, and was in the act of resigning and acceding to the new arrangements, when all the Creole corps were in motion; upon which the corps of old Spaniards thought it prudent to retire without resistance, and the commandante of the Patricios entered the hall of debate, followed by the other commandantes, and a company of soldiers with swords drawn, threatening destruction to all who should talk of Juntas. The old Cabildo and great numbers of their adherents were arrested, the Creole corps being still under arms, and the work is still going on. Three of the old members of Cabildo with two others are embarked for Spain, or Malvinas, or elsewhere, for the orders are secret. We fully expected that several of them would be hanged, but Liniers is little given to severity. I cannot but regard so signal a victory on the part of Liniers as the first step towards independence, as I have the best reason to believe that in general the Creoles have adhered to him so firmly on this occasion only in order to crush the power and influence of the Spaniards, which, indeed, seems effectually done, as the only force they possessed, namely, the three above-mentioned corps, has been disarmed and disbanded.

disbanded. The Andalusians, it is true, remain, but they consist of as many Creoles as Spaniards; for which reason their commandante thought it prudent to wait the result, and in consequence came out of his quarters in the afternoon, and cried "Vive Liniers!" with the rest. The whole of this commotion has cost only about 14 killed and wounded. From the known temper of the defeated conspirators, and from their plans since brought to light, we gather that every foreigner would instantly have been sent out of the country with the total loss of their property; and the inhabitants congratulate one another on having escaped from the Catalans, from whom they apprehended the plunder of their houses, and insult of their families.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE great contest between the two Emperors in Germany, though not absolutely terminated, has proceeded with such decided advantages to the party possessing superior resources of power and policy, that its final issue can scarcely be regarded as dubious. Indeed, the stand made by the Austrians has been so inadequate to the importance of their stake, that it cannot but be supposed that their plans must have incurred some unexpected failures. These plans seem to have comprehended nothing less than an insurrection against the French power from Poland to Italy; and in several points it took place with momentary success. Warsaw was occupied by the Austrian troops; a formidable force, collected chiefly in the Prussian territories, pushed to the borders of Westphalia, and rendered the crown of king Jerome insecure; whilst a general insurrection was organized in Tyrol against the new masters of that country, and in favour of the House of Austria. In the meantime the main army of the Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, crossed the Inn, and took possession of the capital of Bavaria.

Napoleon, whose system has always been to strike at his enemy's centre, regardless of the extremities, arrived at Dillingen on April 16th, and put himself at the head of an army, in great measure composed of Germans, whom he has been able to engage in his schemes of overthrowing all power but his own in Germany. After some smaller actions, he attacked on April 20th and entirely defeated a strong division at Abensberg, commanded by the Archduke Louis. On the 21st he took Landshutt; and on the 22d he attacked the main Austrian army at Eckmühl, and drove them from their position. In these conflicts great numbers perished on both sides; and the Austrians, as usual, appear to have sustained a vast loss in prisoners. The details are neither clear, nor are they calculated for a sketch like the present; but the result was, that the Archduke Charles found it necessary to cross the Danube, and retire into Bohemia. Ratisbon was soon after taken by storm; and Napoleon found no obstacle in advancing to Vienna. He entered that capital for the second time on May 12th, just one month after the Austrians had crossed the Inn—such is the rapidity of his motions and successes! It is obvious that all the other operations of the Austrians must follow the fate of the main army and capital. Their friends will be intimidated, and their enemies will assume confidence; and already we learn that the Emperor of Russia has declared war against them, and sent an army into the Polish province of Galicia. Napoleon is supposed to be pushing into Hungary, probably reckoning that his Bavarian and other German allies will be sufficient to keep in check the yet formidable army of the Archduke.

duke. The English ministry, who have declared that they had no share in urging the Emperor of Austria to this desperate hazard, have yet obtained a vote of credit for the purpose of affording him pecuniary aid; but it does not appear how it can be employed to his advantage; and he will probably be compelled to make a very humiliating submission long before any succour can reach him.

War is rekindled between Russia and Turkey. At the congress of Yassy between these two powers, the former demanded, as a preliminary, the cession of the Turkish provinces on the left bank of the Danube; and this demand being rejected, the congress broke up. Russia has since declared war, upon the sole pretext of the peace concluded with England by Turkey. Conquest on this empire is probably the bait offered by Napoleon to Alexander for co-operation in his own schemes of ambition.

The war in Germany has, of course, operated as a diversion in favour of the Spanish patriots, slackening the efforts of the French to make themselves masters of the southern provinces of Spain, and weakening them in the north, and on the frontiers of Portugal. In the latter kingdom events have taken place which have in some measure raised the spirits of the English public from the depression occasioned by the state of affairs in Germany. Sir A. Wellesley landing at Lisbon with a reinforcement of troops, put himself at the head of a combined British and Portuguese army, and advanced from Coimbra on May 9th. On the 11th he had a brisk action with the French out-posts at Grijon, which he drove back, and obliged to cross the Douro, behind which Marshal Soult was posted. On the 12th Sir Arthur moved to cross the same river near Oporto, which he effected, after repulsing an attack from the French, who incurred a great loss in men and artillery. Oporto was recovered by the English, and the army has proceeded in pursuit of Soult, who is retreating towards Galicia. That any final advantage will result to the people of the Peninsula from these changes of fortune is, however, scarcely to be expected, while the power of France continues so predominant on the continent of Europe.

In Sweden a declaration has appeared from the administrator of the kingdom, stating the reasons for the deposition of the late king; and certainly, if the salvation of a country from inevitable ruin can justify a revolution, a stronger case of necessity can scarcely be put than that which occurred in that unfortunate country. Not only the king himself is set aside, but, it is said, on the plea of his illegitimacy, his children are excluded from the succession. It seems probable that the neighbouring courts will interfere in settling the future government of Sweden, which is little in a condition to assert her own independence. Such is the present aspect of affairs in Europe; and one more disheartening to the friends of justice, liberty, and mankind, cannot easily be imagined.

The French squadron of three men of war of the line and some frigates which escaped from Rochefort, has appeared in the West Indies, where, finding Martinique in the possession of the English, it took refuge in the Saintes. Preparations being made for attacking the ships there, they put to sea, and being pursued, one of 74 guns was captured.

Great hopes have been excited of a final adjustment of the differences between this country and America. About a month since, a repeal took place of the Orders of Council in all points except the blockade of the hostile harbours; and in America a correspondent repeal passed of the non-intercourse bill, to take place on the same day that the orders in council should cease to be

be in force here. But it unfortunately appears that the two governments have not understood each other; for ministers here have disavowed the agreement made by their ambassador, Mr. Erskine, with the American government, as being contrary to his instructions. This difference relates principally to the blockade of the Dutch ports, which, contrary to the expectations given by Mr. Erskine, is still to be strictly enforced against the Americans and other neutrals. Provision is however made, that American ships sailing upon the faith of this supposed agreement, for a certain time, shall not be liable to capture. How these difficulties are to be got over does not appear; but it is earnestly to be hoped that, unsupported as we are by a single ally who is not a burden to us, we shall not add to our list of enemies.

In the British parliament, various questions have been agitated which would have been interesting, had there been any doubt as to the manner in which they would be decided. But parties have now taken their stand, and the parliamentary war is waged by predetermined numbers. The cry for reform out of doors, has been met by another, of danger to the constitution, within; and not only those who are, but those who have been and wish to be in power are equally strenuous against any thing which seems to tend to a change in the representation. On a charge brought by Mr. Maddox against Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Percival for using corrupt influence with respect to members of the House of Commons, the motion for hearing evidence in proof of it at the bar was rejected by 310 to 85. The House on various occasions has shown extraordinary jealousy of any imputations on its purity; and the words *reform in parliament* are regarded as very ill-sounding within its walls. There is likewise a tendency to revive the policy of restraining freedom of discussion abroad; for notice has been given from the ministerial bench, of a bill to be brought in for the regulation of debating societies. These are the modes by which the ground is attempted to be regained, which some late unlucky disclosures have lost to the cause of authority.

On May 12th the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid his budget before the House. In addition to the 50 millions raised by existing taxes, a loan was proposed of 14,600,000*l.* which is contracted for at the very moderate interest of 4*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* per cent.—a proof, perhaps, that there is more money in the kingdom than employment for it. This interest is charged upon the war taxes, and no new ones are laid except by way of regulation of old ones.

War, interminable war, and the consequent accumulation of public burdens, is still the only prospect held out to the nation!

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE homeward-bound East India fleet, which had been detained for so long a time beyond the usual period of its expected arrival, has at length made its appearance in harbour. The fleet consisted of the following ships: Surat Castle, from China; Diana, Preston, Ceylon, and Phoenix, from Bengal; and Wexford, Ann, and Alexander, from Bombay; all freighted with valuable cargoes, consisting in the whole of upwards of one million pounds of tea, besides a very large stock of Bengal and Madras piece goods. From the late period of the season at which they have arrived, we do not suppose the teas will be in time for the next sales; but we have little doubt they will sell to advantage, as we understand they were laid in on favourable terms.

The

The following are the present prices of teas, exclusive of the duties of customs and excise: Bohea, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; Congou, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d.; Campoi, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; Pekoe, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; Twankay, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 7d.; Hyson, common, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 9d.; do. middling, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 1d.; do. fine, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 10d.; Hyson Skin, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; Gunpowder, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. per pound. All teas pay a duty of 96l. per cent. on the gross weight, whether intended for home consumption or for exportation to Ireland; but draw back the whole amount of the duties on their being shipped to any other place where there is a British Consul.

The late misunderstanding between the British and Chinese at Macao, has at length been amicably adjusted. The dispute originated in an attempt on the part of the Mandarins to impose some extravagant duties on the trade of that island, on the ground that the English had no claim to the same privileges and exemptions which the Portuguese had enjoyed while the island continued under their own government; and that, consequently, British merchandize was to be made liable to such imposts as the Chinese government might think proper to order. This demand, unreasonable soever as it may appear, and from the valuable traffic which they have long carried on with this country, so truly selfish and impolitic, need not, however, surprize us, for of all people, the Mandarins of China are the least remarkable either for liberal or enlightened views; particularly those in the neighbourhood of Canton, whose distance from the seat of government renders them, of course, less subject to the immediate influence of its authority.

Our political relations with Sweden still continue in but a doubtful state, and it is difficult to say what turn affairs are likely to take in consequence of the recent changes in that unfortunate country. The probability, however, seems to incline, that she will ultimately be reduced to the necessity of giving up her connection with England. Rumours are, however, afloat, that Bonaparte has given an assurance to the new government that he will consent to her remaining neuter in the present contest, and to her enjoying the full privileges of neutrality: this, however, appears to be so contrary to the general character and policy of Bonaparte, that we cannot easily be persuaded to attach any credit to the rumour. Vessels still, however, continue to depart for Swedish ports. At all events, we hope and trust that every necessary precaution will be adopted by our government for the security of British property in Sweden, in the event of a rupture taking place between the two countries.

The last advices from Russia make mention of the establishment of a new system of anti-commercial police, for the purpose of annihilating, as much as possible, all intercourse with this country. Numerous officers have been appointed for that purpose, and instructions full of rigour and severity are stated to have been drawn up for their guidance. Amongst other articles it is decreed, that any person who shall inform upon a ship, having a cargo on board, and proved to have come from England, shall be entitled, not to a part only, but to the whole value of the said cargo. Colonial products of all kinds were in great demand in Russia, and yielded high prices.

From the accounts which had lately been received from the United States of America, we had entertained the pleasing expectation of being able to announce to our readers the complete adjustment of our differences with that power; a treaty for that purpose having been actually concluded between our Ambassador and the American Minister, and since ratified by the President, in virtue of a power delegated to him by an act of Congress. It has since, however, transpired, that the arrangements which had been entered into have been rejected by our government, on the ground of their not being conformable to the instructions which the British Minister had received for that purpose. An official communication to that effect has been lately made to such of our merchants as are concerned in that trade, with an intimation, however, that such vessels as may have departed from America with a view to the performance of their voyages under the provisions contained in that treaty, and in the confidence that it would be ratified by the British government, shall be respected accordingly, until his Majesty's intentions shall be made known in America. The blockade of the coast of Holland is to be suspended from the 9th June to the 9th August following, thus protracting during two months the execution of the

the general system of blockade which was announced by a late Order in Council. Our merchants are stated to be not a little dissatisfied with this arrangement, as they alledge it will be the means of affording the Americans a sufficient opportunity of overflowing the Dutch and continental markets with their produce, to the great detriment of the trade of this country.

We are not without our hopes, however, that the door is not altogether shut against a friendly reconciliation between the two countries, and that both parties may yet be reconciled. In the meantime a revocation has taken place in regard to the British Orders in Council of November 1807, and subsequent Orders of December 1807, and March 1809, as far as respects America, subject, however, to certain limitations. All ports and places under the government of France and Holland, together with the colonies, plantations, and settlements in the possession of those governments, and the ports of Italy north of Orbitello and Pesaro, are to continue to be made subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces: and that any vessel trading from and to the said countries and colonies, together with their cargoes, are to be condemned as lawful prizes to the captors. It is further ordered, that if any vessel shall be captured after the day of the date of this Order (26th April, 1809) proceeding on a voyage prohibited by former Orders, but which prohibition is by the present Order revoked, such ships shall be released accordingly.

The act for interdicting all commercial intercourse between the United States and this country was, according to the treaty before mentioned, to be repealed from and after the 10th of June next, being the day on which the operation of the British Orders in Council is to cease, under certain stipulations, in regard to America. Several vessels have already contrived to make their appearance in British ports, and the expectation that ample supplies of all kinds of American produce will in a short time be poured in upon us, has induced a considerable fall in the price of such articles as we have been accustomed to receive from that country, but more especially in that of tobacco; of this article our markets had for some time been so indifferently supplied, that the quantity on hand had of late become so very much reduced, and the prices in consequence so exorbitantly high, that the manufacturers in general have for some time past seldom purchased beyond a week's consumption; indeed, for many of the wholesale dealers in that article, it had been more to their advantage could they have shut up their shops for the last six months, as they have actually been supplying their country customers at a price below that which it really cost them to produce it in its manufactured state.

An ample supply of flax seed may now be expected, which will afford considerable relief to our linen manufacturers in the sister kingdom, who have already too long felt the want of this important article of their trade. In the meantime the culture of flax seed in Ireland will be greatly promoted by the beneficial effects of the bounty which has lately been granted by parliament for that purpose; and we hope by the return of next season to record such a specimen of the crops as, we trust, will enable them, at no great distance of time, to become independent of America or any other country in regard to that staple of their manufactures.

The following is a Statement of the quantity of Flax Seed imported into Great Britain in the years ending 5th January, 1807, 8, 9, distinguishing each particular year, and the parts from which it was received.

Year.	United States of America.	Continent of Europe.	Other Parts.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1807	38,634	761,970	42,932	843,536
1808	23,500	1,132,121	23,605	1,179,226
1809	10,464	459,117	29,092	498,673

It will be readily perceived from the above statement, how great a deduction has been made in the last year from the average annual supply, in consequence of our disputes with America and Russia, and the prohibitory system of Napoleon.

It is proposed under the new Consolidation Act, that all cotton wool, not being the growth or produce of British colonies, shall be made subject to a duty of 11. 1s. 6d. per 100 lbs., and a temporary or war duty of 12s. 6d., provided it be not imported in a British ship; but until the passing of this Act, it is intended that cotton wool, being the growth or produce of the United States, shall, when imported in merchant ships navigated according to law, be liable to the same duties, whether such importations be made directly or indirectly from the place of its growth.

The latest accounts from the Brazils continue to represent the markets in that quarter as being greatly overstocked with commodities in general, and that the outward-bound cargoes which had arrived at Rio Janeiro were in a great measure unsaleable at even saving prices. The shipments from this country have been very inconsiderable of late. A commercial treaty is reported to have been formed between the Portuguese and Spanish governments in the neighbourhood of La Plata, under the auspices of our ambassador at the Brazilian court. We do not, however, for the present, anticipate any very favourable results to the trade of this country from this arrangement, supposing it to have actually taken place: there is still a strong French party in the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and affairs are consequently in an unsettled state. We should imagine, therefore, that any traffic in that quarter would for the present be carried on to little advantage.

The following is an account of the quantity of woollen cloths manufactured in the West Riding of the county of York, between the periods commencing 25th March, 1808, and ending 25th March, 1809, taken on a comparison with that of the preceding year, from the annual report of the cloth searchers.

NARROW CLOTHS.

Manufactured this year	144,624 pieces, containing	5,309,007 yards
Do in the former year	161,816 - - - - -	5,931,253
Being a decrease in this year	- - 17,192 - - - - -	622,246

BROAD CLOTHS.

Manufactured this year	279,859 pieces, containing	9,050,970
Do. in the last year	262,024 - - - - -	8,482,143
Being an increase in the present year	17,835 - - - - -	568,827

Aggregate increase in pieces	- - - - 643
Decrease in the number of yards	- - 53,419

It will naturally, at first view, appear extraordinary, that although there has been an increase in the number of pieces, that there should be an aggregate decrease in the number of yards, exceeding 53,000. This difference, however, may be readily accounted for, from the circumstance of there having been an unusual quantity of military clothing manufactured in the last year, the pieces of which are made up of what is technically called *short lengths*, or which, in other words, contain a fewer number of yards than those which are manufactured for the regular trade.

The Gazette of the 20th inst. contains an Order in Council, extending the blockade of ports under the controul of France to the Eastern as well as Western Ems, and to prevent all vessels from sailing into or out of that river by any channel to the westward of the island of Juist.

A treaty of peace has been concluded between this country and Austria; and by a late edict issued by the Emperor Francis, all ships and vessels, except those actually belonging to France and the countries immediately subject to its influence, are at full liberty to enter any of the Austrian ports. Before the actual

actual recommencement of hostilities with France, the British factors at Malta, and others concerned in the trade of that island, had anticipated the renewal of a friendly intercourse between this country and the dominions of his Imperial Majesty. A considerable quantity of English merchandize and colonial commodities had been exported from thence to the port of Trieste, and it is said, that about the middle of April there were then no fewer than thirty British vessels in that harbour.

Another decree has been recently published in France, permitting the free exportation of all articles, being the growth or produce of that country, and likewise the importation of various articles, such as iron, tin, dye wood, &c.

The present stagnant state of trade has created great distress amongst the manufacturing classes in several of our large towns, some of whom, particularly those concerned in the cotton manufacture, have been induced to petition the legislature with a view to obtain an established *minimum* for the price of labour. It has always been a maxim in political economy, that any law which should attempt to regulate the price of labour, would not only be ineffectual but in some respects injurious. The money price of labour must necessarily be determined by two circumstances—the demand for labour, and the price of subsistence. When the competition for employment, therefore, becomes so universal amongst workmen, in consequence of a decrease in the demand for work, wages must necessarily decrease in proportion.

The loan which has recently been contracted for by government has been taken upon terms of advantage for the public. The sum of fourteen millions will be obtained at an interest of only 4l. 12s. 10d., which is nearly two shillings per centum lower than that contracted for in the preceding year, although that loan was not much more than half the amount of the present.

The loan for the service of Ireland was contracted for in that country.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock - - - - -	246½
3 per Cent. reduced - - - - -	67½ ¾
3 per Cent. Cons. - - - - -	68½ ½
4 per Cent. - - - - -	83½ 83
5 per Cent. Navy - - - - -	99½ ¾
Omnium - - - - -	1 1½
India Bonds - - - - -	16 17 prem.
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	11 15 prem.
Consols for Ac. - - - - -	68½

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in MAY, 1809; at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.

The Trent and Mersey Navigation, 1,020l. per share, dividing 40l. per share clear per annum.—*Monmouthshire*, 107l. dividing 5l. per share clear.—*Grand Junction*, 163l. dividing 4l. clear.—*Ellesmere*, 66l.—*Wilts and Berks*, 27l.—*Kennet and Avon*, 23l.—*West India Dock*, at 174l. 10s. per cent.—*London Dock*, 120l. to 121.—*Globe Insurance*, 117l. 10s.—*Albion*, 8l. per share prem.—*Rock Life Assurance*, 5s. per share prem.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MAY.

The country at present busily employed in working the fallows, which are in fine condition, and clearing the yards of dung. Among superior cultivators, where fallowing is abolished, the horse-hoe and weeding are the chief operations.

Wheats in general are said to look indifferently, without any great complaint; but on cold soils they are, perhaps, the least promising of the crops, to be in great measure attributed to changeableness of the weather and the easterly winds

winds which succeeded the late rains. Upon the best lands, which have been well managed, there never was a finer shew of green wheat. Oats begin to make a fine shew, considering they were in most parts sown so late. Beans are very strong, the broad cast far too thick. Generally, all the crops may be deemed promising in a very considerable degree. Barley sowing is finished, excepting with some particular species, always sown late. A full average quantity of potatoes planted, probably somewhat beyond.

The appearance of the hops is said to be indifferent; very lately the east winds have had unfavourable effects upon them in places. The early fruit was said to be damaged, but there is since no particular complaint, and we yet may have another large fruit season. The rains came most opportunely, and have done immense service to the bottoms of grass, which now promise a crop of hay. The feeding grounds, however, have not been forward this year.

Lambs have been a good fall, accidents not unusually great, and the present may well be called a successful lambing season, at least in South Britain. All sorts of cattle, both fat and lean, at a vast price, at the same time in the greatest plenty.

The stock of bread corn on hand in the country generally agreed to be large, probably larger than at this time last year. Stock of hay also large.

Smithfield. Beef, 5s. 6d. to 6s. Mutton, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. Veal, 6s. to 7s. 6d. Lamb, 6s. to 7s. 6d. Pork, 6s. to 7s. 4d. Bacon, 7s. 6d. Irish do. 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d. Fat, 5s. 4d. Wool, lower.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The warm showery weather we had in the early part of the preceding month has produced a sudden and unexpected change in the state of vegetation, and the various crops of grain and pulse have been brought forward in a quick and healthy manner.

Its effects on the pastures and hay grounds have been equally beneficial, and the stock turned out meet with a good bite. The meadows are in a state of great forwardness, promising heavy crops; in the vicinity of London the hay harvest will soon commence. The clovers and tares are equally forward. The lands to be fallowed for wheat and turnips have been already broken up, and for the latter crop are in most situations in a state of great forwardness. Many acres of the Swedish kind have been already sown. The planting of potatoes have also been carried on to a considerable extent.

From the prospect we every where now have of plenty of keep, cows and calves are much in request; ewes and lambs (provincially called couples), store-sheep, and lean stock of all kinds meet with a ready sale at advanced prices. Sows with pigs, and small stores for the dairy are much wanted, and sell well.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	-	92 10	-	84	2
Rye	-	61 8	-	56	11
Barley	-	46 11	-	39	11
Oats	-	32 11	-	33	4
Beans	-	62 2	-	57	0
Pease	-	59 3	-	58	2
Oatmeal	-	50 0	-	28	8
Bigg	-	-	-	33	7

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